

THE CITIZEN.

An advertisement in The Citizen would reach five thousand people.

Vol. VIII Five cents a copy.

One Dollar a year. No. 52

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Reign of Terror in Russia.—Japan Wants United States to Apologize.—Peace Conference meets at The Hague.—Bryan Gives Campaign Issues.

There is another reign of terror in Lodz, Russian Poland. Eleven persons have been killed and thirty-seven wounded since June 2. The workmen have formed a secret vigilance committee which kills one or more terrorists every night. The corpses are left on the street with pieces of paper pinned to their lips telling the exact reasons for their being killed.

Demands for an apology and perhaps also for indemnity, as a result of the anti-Japanese riots in San Francisco, probably will be made by the Japanese government. An international plot to overthrow the present ministry in Japan has been confirmed by information received in Washington, and efforts are being made to have the Japanese minister to the United States recalled, it being charged that he has betrayed the government by sending in false reports regarding conditions in San Francisco.

Peace, as demanded by enlightened public opinion and modern civilization, will be the chief topic of the world this week on the eve of the second Hague conference, which has been called to meet by the Czar of Russia on June 15. Representatives of forty-six countries will be in attendance.

Mr. Bryan, in an interview, in Washington, says that there are three question before the people: the trusts, the tariff and the railroads. "These question," he says, "all involve the same great principle, whether the government should be administered for the benefit of the few or for the benefit of the whole of the people."

The ancient Chinese city of Ksins Klang, situated in a remote and thinly settled district north of Thibet, is reported to have been largely destroyed by earthquake, about 4,000 lives being lost.

According to the crop report of the Agricultural Department the condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 88.7 compared with 93.4 at the same period last year. The condition of oats was 81.6 against 85.9 last year.

Arnold Frank, of Berlin, personal representative of Emperor William of Germany, has leased the stock farm of Wm. Field near Lexington which he will use as a distributing point for horses to be purchased for the use of German army officers.



The Tabernacle Where Commencement Exercises Are Held.

Commencement Week.

A complete account of the exercises of Commencement week would be very interesting but it would more than fill a whole issue of The Citizen. The Baccalaureate Sermon and farewell word to the graduates was given by President Frost himself. His subject was Moses, and the text was Deut. 34:10: "And there arose not a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face." The trials and triumphs of Moses, the Prophet were pictured in strong, bold outlines and great inspiration to the Christian of today to find and fulfill his mission as a prophet, was found in the experiences of Moses. It was a grand sermon.

An account of Dr. Thorp's splendid sermon of Sunday night, before the young peoples' religious societies and of the very successful Harmonia Concert Monday night, was given in last week's Citizen.

A number of Commencement visitor attended the final examinations on Monday and Tuesday. Tuesday night came the triennial gathering of the Alumni in the Chapel, and after that the dedication of the beautiful Carnegie Library, with an appropriate address by Dr. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University of New York. Both were very interesting occasions.

Wednesday morning at 8:30 came the first event in the dedication of the Bruce Printing Building. A temporary platform had been prepared against the south wall of the building, and a number of the trustees and friends of the College gathered on it. The playing of the band gathered quite a crowd and then President Frost spoke a few well-chosen words of appreciation and gratitude for the gift of Miss Matilda Bruce of the building and the splendid new printing press on which thousand copies of the Commencement number of the Citizen had been the first work, the night before. Dr. Cook, editor of the Citizen then gave an address on the Power of the Press and Dr. Thomson offered an impressive dedicatory prayer.

The crowd then went to the Tabernacle. There the exercises of the

morning, as described on the program were well carried out. Perhaps one or more of the orations of the graduates may be published in The Citizen later. Nearly, if not quite two thousand people filled the Tabernacle and as many were coming and going during the program, perhaps three thousand or more enjoyed parts of the program.

After dinner the great event was Dr. Canfield's address. His subject was, How and Where Can We Find Berea? He thought of Berea as a center of civilization. Civilization, he said, is the art or condition of living together in mutual helpfulness. He went on to speak of the typical American, the western man, as compared with the Oriental. The western man desires three things: to live—not merely exist, to count among men, and to do something that will be remembered. To fulfill his work he needs three great qualities: integrity, intelligence and usefulness. Such men Berea is producing.

Wednesday night the Alumni held a reception in the south annex dining room. Mr. Joseph M. Rogers, president of the Alumni Association, called on different members of the Association for speeches and welcomed the graduates into the circle. Some of those who spoke were Mrs. J. A. F. Rogers, the "Mother of the College," Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill, Mr. J. R. Rogers, Mr. Edward F. White, the College Librarian, and Mr. A. W. Titus.

Trustee Meeting

The Trustees of Berea College held their annual meeting in connection with Commencement, which was attended by Rev. William E. Barton, D. D., of Chicago, Rev. J. A. Bond, D. D., of Nashville, W. R. Belknap, Esq., of Louisville, J. Cleveland Cady, L. D., of New York City, Samuel Hanson, Esq., of Berea, Hon. Guy Ward Mallon, of Cincinnati, J. R. Rogers, Esq., of Brooklyn, Rev. A. E. Thomson, D. D., of Berea, Hon. Curtis F. Burnam, of Richmond.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Theodore H. Curtis, of Louisville, and Prof. Miles E. Marsh and Miss Viola Schumaker, of Berea.

Special thanks were voted to various donors.

Memorials were adopted regarding the death of Dr. Rogers and the death of Dr. Mayo.

Prof. William A. Cook, A. M., (Princeton) was elected to a professorship in classics to take a part of the work of Prof. Dodge, who retires on a Carnegie pension.

Miss Robinson retires from the position of Dean of Women to give full time to teaching.

Thorough discussion was had regarding the project of a branch school for colored students to be placed in the best location which can be found in Kentucky. The trustees were embarrassed by the fact that they have no right to use endowment funds for land or buildings for such a school so that no steps can be taken until additional money is raised. A portion of the income of the endowment is to be used for the education of the colored race, and placed in charge of a special Committee of Trustees. This committee will continue to assist a number of colored students attending other institutions for the coming year, but will not add to the number of the students thus supported. It is deemed wiser to save as much money as possible towards the starting of the colored school.

The trustees will probably hold a special meeting in the fall.

Fairs in Kentucky During 1907

Crab Orchard	July 10-12
Stanford	July 17-19
Henderson	July 23-27
Lancaster	July 24-26
Madisonville	July 30-Aug 3
Danville	July 31-Aug 2
Cynthiana	July 31-Aug 3
Berea	Aug 1-3
Harrodsburg	Aug 6-9
Georgetown	Aug 6-9
Uniontown	Aug 6-10
Lexington	Aug 12-17
Burkesville	Aug 13-16
Fern Creek	Aug 13-16
Brookhead	Aug 14-16

WHO IS THE BEST TEACHER?

The District Schools begin in a few weeks. They are more important than anything else except the homes, because most children are made what they are going to be for their whole lives while at home or in school.

The teacher is the principal part of the school. Better have the right teacher with a poor school house, than the best school house in the world and the wrong teacher. How shall we find the right teacher?

First the right teacher will be honest, kind and good. No matter how much a teacher knows about books and lessons, if he or she is not good in character you would far better have no teacher at all. A dishonest, bad teacher will make many of the children bad. Would you rather have your children very clever, and know all about books but be dishonest, disobedient and grow up to be wicked men and women, or have them kind and honest and not know quite so much? Choose a teacher like whom you would want your children to be.

Secondly, choose a teacher who likes children and wants to help them. If the teacher likes the children he will find out how to teach them and if the children like the teacher they will be ready to learn from him. The children won't like the teacher if the teacher doesn't like children.

If your teacher has passed the examination, is honest and kind and likes children, you will have a good teacher and a good school, for an honest teacher will not be lazy, and a teacher who loves the scholars will find the way to teach them.

One good way to find out what sort of a teacher you are getting is to find how he did with the last school he taught. Another way is to find where he has been getting his education. Has he been in a good Christian College that has sent out many splendid teachers? If so, he is likely to be one himself.

Vanceburg	Aug. 14-17
Pembroke	Aug. 15-17
Columbia	Aug. 20-23
Lawrenceburg	Aug. 20-23
Erlanger	Aug. 21-24
Barbourville	Aug. 21-23
Ewing	Aug. 22-24
Elizabethtown	Aug. 27-29
Nicholasville	Aug. 27-29
London	Aug. 27-30
Shelbyville	Aug. 27-30
Florence	Aug. 28-31
Germantown	Aug. 28-31
Springsfield	Aug. 28-31
Somerset	Sept. 3-6
Paris	Sept. 3-7
Hartensburg	Sept. 3-5
Alexandria	Sept. 3-6
Bardstown	Sept. 4-7
Hodgenville	Sept. 10-12
Monticello	Sept. 10-13
Glasgow	Sept. 11-14
Hartford	Sept. 11-14
Guthrie	Sept. 12-14
KENTUCKY STATE FAIR	
LOUISVILLE	Sept. 16-21
Sebree	Sept. 18-21
Falmouth	Sept. 25-28
Mayfield	Oct. 1-5
Mt. Olivet	Oct. 3-5
Hardwell	Oct. 15-16

Hager is for Temperance Measures.—Bowling Green Votes Saloons Out.—Army Worms Destroying Crops.—Night Riders Lawlessness to be Investigated.—Cloud Burst in Central Kentucky.

S. W. Hager, democratic nominee for governor, last Monday announced his position on the liquor question in answer to a letter from the editor of a temperance paper. He declares himself in favor of the County Unit law and the further extension of it, and also pledges himself, if elected, to a strict enforcement of the laws regarding Sabbath observance.

By a majority of 229 the citizens of Bowling Green voted in favor of prohibition, the "drys" carrying every precinct but one. The women of the city took an active part in the election being present at every polling place.

Army worms have done great damage to crops in Western Kentucky and have now made their appearance in the central part of the state, according to reports received at the office of the Commissioner.

In his instructions to the grand jury at Hopkinsville, Judge T. P. Cook directed a careful investigation of the lawlessness which has taken place in the tobacco war in Western Kentucky. Judge Cook denounced the use of force in the fight against the tobacco trust and said if might could make right, anarchy would soon prevail.

Last Friday night a fearful cloud burst swept over the central part of the state, killing over twenty persons in the village of Gradyville. The downpour came without warning in the middle of the night, sweeping everything before it.

Seven survivors of a Kentucky company which fought in the war with Mexico, held a reunion in Cynthiana. The average age of the seven was eighty-one years.

SENSATIONAL CASE
Nun at Duluth Kidnapped by Two Men in a Carriage.

Duluth, June 10.—Sister Borromea, a teacher at the St. Clements Catholic school here, was kidnapped by two men who drove away in a closed carriage and escaped.

The screams and entreaties of the nun as she was carried into the street attracted several hundred students of the school and persons in the neighborhood, but they were soon distanced. Sister Borromea was sitting at her desk when the two men entered. The old soldiers came to Washington from the Richmond reunion and after visiting the White House, marched down Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol. The capitol police informed them they would be allowed admission only as private citizens and not as an organized body. Congressman John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee, who accompanied the veterans, entered a protest.

THINGS TO THINK OF

Sayings of Roosevelt.

The country church must be revived. Nothing outside of the home can take the place of home.

The best crop is the crop of children; the best products of the farm are the men and women raised thereon.

If the man is worth his salt he will try to take as much as possible of the burden off the shoulders of his helpmate.

My plan is that we shall all try to make more nearly universal the conditions that now obtain in the most favored localities.

Let the plain people insist, on the one hand, on governing themselves, and on the other hand on doing exact justice to the railways.

The farmer must not lose his independence, his initiative, his rugged self-sufficiency; and yet he must learn to work in the heartiest co-operation with his fellows.

Let the man of great wealth remember that, while using and enjoying it, he must nevertheless feel that he is in a sense a trustee, and that consistent misuse, whether in acquiring or spending his wealth, is ominous to himself, to others who have wealth and to the nation as a whole.

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THE MARKETS

Current Quotations on Grain and Livestock at Leading Points.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 93c; No. 2 red, 95c. Corn—No. 2, 54½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 46½c. Hay—Clover, \$16.00 @ 18.00; timothy, \$18.00 @ 20.00; millet, \$13.00 @ 15.00. Cattle—\$2.50 @ 6.35. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 6.25. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.50. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 7.50.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 99c. Corn—No. 2, 54½c. Oats—No. 2, 48½c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.00 @ 6.65; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 @ 5.10. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 6.30. Sheep—\$5.00 @ 7.00. Lambs—\$5.50 @ 6.70.

Livestock at New York.

Cattle—\$4.50 @ 6.50. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 6.50. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 6.75. Lambs—\$6.00 @ 8.50.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—\$4.00 @ 6.50. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 6.50. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 6.75. Lambs—\$6.00 @ 8.50.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. The author's name should be given in full, and particularly careful in giving names and dates, as the letters and figures plain and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher, because of the manner in which they are written.

THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Author of "THE MAIN CHANCE," ZELDA DARMON, Etc.

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CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

Stoddard had left me to go to the other end of the platform to speak to some of the students. I followed Pickering rather reluctantly to where the companions of his travels were pacing to and fro in the crisp morning air.

As soon as Pickering had got me well under way in conversation with Taylor, he excused himself hurriedly and went off, as I assumed, to be sure the station agent had received orders for attaching the private car to the Chicago express. Taylor proved to be a supercilious person—I believe they call him Chilly Billy at the Metropolitan club,—and our efforts to converse were pathetically unfruitful. The two ladies stood by, making no concession of their impatience. Their eyes were upon the girls from St. Agatha's on the other platform, whom they could see beyond me. I had jumped the conversation from Indiana farm values to the recent disorders in Bulgaria, which interested me more, when Mrs. Taylor, ignoring me, spoke abruptly to her sister.

"That's she—the one in the gray coat, talking to the clergyman. She came a moment ago in the carriage."

"The one with the umbrella? I thought you said—"

Mrs. Taylor glanced at her sister warningly, and they both looked at me. Then they detached themselves and moved away. There was some one on the farther platform whom they wished to see, and Taylor, not understanding their maneuver—he was really anxious, I think, not to be left alone with me—started down the platform after them, I following. Mrs. Taylor and her sister walked to the end of the platform and looked across, biscuit toss away, to where Stoddard stood talking to the girl I had already heard described as wearing a gray coat and carrying an umbrella.

The girl in gray crossed the track quickly and addressed the two women cordially. Taylor's back was to her and he was growing eloquent in a mild well-bred way over the dullness of our statesmen in not seeing the advantages that would accrue to the United States in fostering our shipping industry. His wife, her sister and the girl in gray were so near that I could hear plainly what they were saying. They were referring apparently to the girl's refusal of an invitation to accompany them to California.

"So you can't go—it's too bad! We had hoped that when you really saw us on the way you would relent," said Mrs. Taylor.

"But there are many reasons; and above all Sister Theresa needs me."

It was the voice of Olivia, a little lower, a little more restrained than I had known it; but undeniably it was she.

"But think of the rose gardens that are waiting for us out there!" said the other lady. They were showing her the deference that elderly women always have for pretty girls.

"Alas, and again alas!" exclaimed Olivia. "Please don't make it harder for me than necessary. But I gave my promise a year ago to spend these holidays in Cincinnati."

She ignored me wholly and after shaking hands with the ladies returned to the other platform. I wondered whether she was overlooking Taylor on purpose to cut me.

Taylor was still at his lecture on the needs of our American merchant marine when Pickering passed hurriedly, crossed the track and began speaking earnestly to the girl in gray.

"The American flag should command the seas. What we need is not more battleships but more freight carriers—" Taylor was saying.

But I was watching Olivia Gladys Armstrong. In a long skirt, with her hair caught up under a gray toque that matched her coat perfectly, she was not my Olivia of the tam-o'-shanter, who had pursued the rabbit; nor yet the unsophisticated school girl, who had suffered my idiotic babble; nor, again, the dreamy rapt organist of the chapel. She was a grown woman with at least 20 summers to her credit, and there was about her an air of knowing the world, and of not being at all a person one would make foolish speeches to. She spoke to Pickering gravely. Once she smiled dolefully and shook her head, and I vaguely strove to remember where I had seen that look in her eyes before. Her gold beads, which I had once carried in my pocket, were clasped tight about the close collar of her dress; and I was glad, very glad, that I had ever touched anything that belonged to her.

Who was Olivia Gladys Armstrong and what was Arthur Pickering's business with her? And what was it she had said to me that evening when I had found her playing on the chapel organ? So much happened that day that I had almost forgotten, and, indeed, I had tried to forget that I made a fool of myself for the edification of an amusing little school girl. "Then you prefer to ignore the first time I ever saw you," she had said; but if I

had thought of it at all it had been with righteous self-contempt. Or, I may have flattered my vanity with the reflection that she had eyed me—her hero, perhaps—with wistful admiration across the wall.

Meanwhile the Chicago express roared into Annandale and the private car was attached. Taylor watched the trainmen with the cool interest of a man for whom the proceeding had no novelty, while he continued to dilate upon the nation's commercial opportunities. I turned perfume, and walked with him back toward the station, where Mrs. Taylor and her sister were talking to the conductor.

Pickering came running across the platform with several telegrams in his hand.

"I'm awfully sorry, Glenarm, that our stop's so short,"—and Pickering's face wore a worried look as he addressed me, his eyes on the conductor. "How far do you go?" I asked.

"California. We have large interests out there and I have to attend some stockholders' meetings in Colorado in January."

"Ah, you business men! You business men!" I said reproachfully. I wished to call him a blackguard then and there, and it was on my tongue to do so, but I concluded that to wait until he had shown his hand fully was the better game.

The ladies entered the car and I shook hands with Taylor, who threatened to send me his pamphlet on The Needs of American Shipping when he got back to New York.

"It's too bad she wouldn't go with

"I didn't know they ever grew up so fast—in a day and a night!"

I was glad I remembered the number of beads in her chain; the item seemed at once to become important.

"It's the air, I suppose. It's praised by excellent critics," she laughed.

"But you are going to an amphitheater, a divine air. You have attained the beatific state and at once take flight. If they confer perfection like an academic degree at St. Agatha's, then—"

I had never felt so stupidly helpless in my life. There were a thousand things I wished to say to her; there were countless questions I wished to ask; but her calmness and poise were disconcerting. Her eyes met mine easily; their azure depths puzzled me. She was almost, but not quite, some one I had seen before, and it was not my woodland Olivia. Her eyes, the soft curve of her cheek, the light in her hair—but the memory of another time, another place, another girl, lured only to baffle me.

She laughed—a little murmuring laugh.

"I'll never tell if you won't," she said.

"But I don't see how that helps me with you?"

"It certainly does not! That is a much more serious matter, Mr. Glenarm."

"And the worst of it is that I haven't a single thing to say for myself. It wasn't the not knowing that was so utterly dull—"

"Certainly not! It was talking that ridiculous twaddle. It was trying to



Her Eyes Met Mine Easily: Their Azure Depths Puzzled Me.

Poor girl! this must be a dreary hole for her," he said to Pickering, who helped him upon the platform of the car with what seemed to be unnecessary precipitation.

"You little know us," I declared, for Pickering's benefit. "Life in Annandale is nothing if not exciting. The people here are indifferent marksmen or there'd be murders galore."

"Mr. Glenarm is a good deal of a wag," explained Pickering, hastily swinging himself aboard as the train started.

"Yes; it's my humor that keeps me alive," I responded, and taking off my hat I saluted Arthur Pickering with my broadest salam.

CHAPTER XV.

I Make an Engagement.

The south-bound train was now due in ten minutes. A few students had boarded the Chicago train, but a greater number still waited on the farther platform. The girl in gray was surrounded by half a dozen students, all talking animatedly. As I walked toward them I could not justify my stupidity in mistaking a school girl of 15 or 16 for a grown woman; but it was the tam-o'-shanter.

The short skirt, the youthful joy in the outdoor world that had disguised her as effectually as Rosalind to the eyes of Orlando. She was probably a teacher—quite likely the teacher of music, I argued, who had amused herself at my expense.

It had seemed the easiest thing in the world to approach her with an apology or a farewell, but those few inches added to her skirt and that pretty gray toque substituted for the tam-o'-shanter set up a barrier that did not yield at all as I drew nearer. At the last moment, as I crossed the track and stepped upon the other platform, it occurred to me that while I might have some claim upon the attention of Olivia Gladys Armstrong, a wayward school girl of athletic tastes, I had none whatever upon a person whom it was proper to address as Miss Armstrong—who was, I felt sure, quite capable of snubbing me if snubbing fell in with her mood.

She glanced toward me and bowed instantly, and her young companions withdrew to a conservative distance. I will say this for the students at St. Agatha's, Annandale: Their manners are beyond criticism, and an affable discretion is one of their most admirable traits.

Real distress showed in her face for an instant. The agent and his helpers rushed the last baggage down the platform as the rails hummed their warning of the approaching train.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

JAPAN INDIGNANT

OVER DELAYS IN FRISCO AFFAIRS —RUPTURE OF

FORMER FRIENDSHIP PREDICTED.

Quicker Facts Regarding Negotiations Now in Progress Are Published, the Better It Will Be For All.



THE PRINCE AND THE GENIE.

They Enter into a Pact That Results Happily for Both.

Prince Mohamid was sad. And well he might be, for the beautiful Princess Corisande had refused, for the eighth time, to marry him. So you cannot wonder that he was mournful.

Slowly and reflectively he gazed down into the dark waters that bathed the base of the high cliff by which the royal castle stood.

All at once he heard a rushing of wind behind him. Turning, he saw a horrible giant of immense size brandishing a great club.

"Well, who are you?" demanded the prince, when he had recovered something from his astonishment.

"I am a genie!" thundered the giant, in tones that rumbled long after he had spoken.

"I am minded to be your friend. Do you want the Princess Corisande for your bride?"

"By the beard of the prophet I do!" cried Prince Mohamid.

The genie continued, "Then do as I bid you,

"You will find in the Mediterranean sea a huge rock that rises almost to the clouds. Upon the summit a gigantic bird has its nest. You will find there a yellow parchment with three red seals. Bring it to me. The paper is valuable to none but me, and I myself am forbidden to remove it from the nest.

"I give you a ring, without which you could not set foot on the island, for you would be killed instantly by enchantment. It will protect your life in two attempts for the parchment. Should you fail the second time, I would not advise you to try again, for nothing could save you."

"But before forming a final judgment in the present instance it is absolutely necessary to bear in mind that as in America the autonomy of the various states is jealously guarded and the slightest infringement or interference by the national authorities is deeply resented.

"Consequently the federal government is in a most delicate position.

"Fortunately, the present chief executive of the United States is a wonderful personality. Judging by his speeches and writings, he might be called the incarnation of the principles of Bushido. There is no doubt that he is resolute enough to cut this Gordian knot.

"The Japanese cause in the present instance is right, throughout, beyond the shadow of a doubt. That is a fact impossible to escape the enlightened judgement of a personage like President Roosevelt.

"I confidently expect that justice will be meted out, and the sooner this action in the matter is made known the better."

PLAIN DRESS SHE HAD TO WEAR

At Commencement Worried the High School Girl, Who Ended Life.

Woodward, Ia., June 7.—Because she feared her classmates would appear at the graduation exercises of the high school here in better clothes than her widowed mother could afford to give her, Emma Jacobson committed suicide with rat poison.

She was one of the prettiest girls in her class and was popular with all her fellow-students. She was only 15 years of age, one of the youngest pupils to finish a high school course.

After taking the poison, which she purchased from the family grocer, Miss Jacobson informed her mother and explained the reason for ending her life.

Oil Poured on Bridge and Fired.
Baltimore, Md., June 7.—Conowingo bridge, a covered wooden structure of a mile in length over the Susquehanna river, about 10 miles north of Port Deposit, Md., was destroyed by fire, of probably incendiary origin. Kerosene was found to have been poured over the western end for some distance. The loss is placed at between \$100,000 and \$125,000.

Alleged Stolen Jewelry Recovered.

New York, June 7.—Alleged stolen jewelry valued at thousands of dollars was recovered by the police and two waiters, Costas Meras, 30, and Emanuel Cardikes, 22, were arrested as suspects. The police say that when arrested Meras had in his possession a diamond studded jewel case worth at least \$10,000.

Grasped a Live Wire.

Boone, Ia., June 7.—Orville Briggs, 14 years old, was killed, and his father, David Briggs, was fatally injured here. The boy grasped a live wire, and his father tried to rescue him.

Died From Dose of Strychnine.

Montgomery, Ala., June 7.—Charles N. Holt, 40, member of well-known Holt family of Alabama, died as a result of a dose of strychnine, taken supposedly with suicidal intent. Business reverses and illness in his family are supposed to have caused the deed.

Jumped From Third-Story Window.

Philadelphia, June 7.—Isaac Greenbaum, aged 62 years, was killed and his three stepchildren, Rosie, Abram and Blanche Goldstein, were injured by jumping from a third-story window during a fire in their home.

very summit of the rock, right among the clouds. As soon as the prince felt his feet touch the ground he hastily cut the cords that bound him to the bird and gilded silently into the other end of the cavern.

There, amid ghastly skeletons and remains of awful feasts, he saw the precious parchment. Leaping forward, he caught it up and pressed it to his heart.

No sooner had he secured the paper than he saw the genie standing before him.

"You have done well," rumbled the old familiar tones. "Princess Corisande is yours."

In a moment Prince Mohamid was standing by his castle, rubbing his eyes to assure himself that it was not all a dream. Remembering the genie's last words, he then rushed away to again plead his cause to the princess.

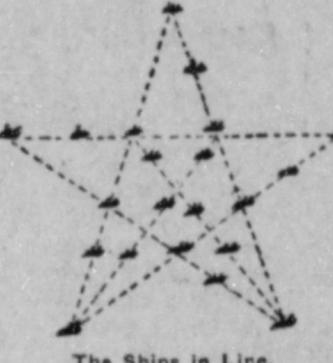
And the genie's words came true.—Los Angeles Times.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

How Twenty-One Ships Made Seven Lines of Five Each.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American war the intelligence reached Cuba that seven lines of American battleships were lying off Key West, there being five ships in every line.

The Spaniards jumped at the conclusion that, since seven times five are 35, there were 35 ships at the place. But there were really only 21, as



shown in our illustration. Can any of our readers show the greatest number of straight lines that can be formed by these 21 men-of-war, with five ships in every line? The ships must, of course, be regarded as mere points. There are several ways of obtaining the maximum number of lines.

The prince, without hesitating, seized the ring left by the genie and climbed



The Giant Genie.

down the cliff into the boat, which immediately moved off of its own accord, heading for the open sea.

On and on the boat sailed until the prince could see on the horizon the great rock described by the genie.

The boat grounded ashore and he leaped out.

Not a green thing was to be seen on the island, nothing but the bare rock rising sheer to the sky. How could one reach the top of it? It was clearly too steep to climb.

Perplexed, the prince sat down on a flat stone, when suddenly he became aware that the sun seemed to have ceased shining. Raising his head, he beheld a terrible bird above him. Its wings were as big as sails; each wicked talon was as long as six fingers; its beak was long and sharp and pointed; the head was massive and shaped like that of an owl.

Hastily grasping his bow, the prince shot an arrow at the bird with all his strength, but though it struck the black, glossy plumage of the bird, it broke as though made of glass.

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There is nothing that adds to the selling value or the renting value of a house like good paint—there is nothing that makes home more home-like than good paint.

It pays to paint. The better the paint, the better it pays.

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OUTSIDE AND INSIDE

pays in the beginning because it goes so far—pays in the end because it lasts so long, and looks so well, as long as it lasts. There is no paint like it for beauty and durability, for economy and satisfaction.

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COLOR CARDS

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Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Take Notice

Children's Day will be observed at the Baptist Church, Sunday, June the 16th.

The services will consist of songs and recitations by the children, beginning at 9:45 A. M. These exercises will be followed by a brief sermon to the children by the pastor. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Conversation Club meets this week at Mr. and Mrs. Coyle's home. The subject for discussion is The Progress of the Southern States. The last number of the World's Work is particularly helpful on this subject.

Rev. C. S. Mason, of Cincinnati, will preach for Dr. Thomson in the Union Church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Dr. Thomson and Rev. Mr. Hudson will conduct revival services every night next week at Narrow Gap.

President Frost will preach at Blue Lick next Sunday evening.

Ed S. Fee of Greensburg, Indiana, spent Commencement week in Berea.

H. I. Baker and family of Tuscola, Ill., who came last week to attend Commencement exercises and also for a few days' visit with his mother and old friends, have returned home. Mr. Baker is an old Berea student, having attended school here in the 80's.

Albert Bicknell has been here for the past few days, visiting with his mother and other friends.

Mrs. Sallie Baker, accompanied by her son and also her niece, Mrs. Maggie Ogg, spent Sunday afternoon with friends near Kingston.

For the convenience of borrowers of the Berea Bank and Trust Company, the Directors have appointed a Loan Committee, which will meet Wednesday and Saturday evening of each week at two o'clock, to pass on all applications for loans.

Those who will need accommodations on quick notice will be sure to get their applications in not later than two o'clock on Wednesdays or Saturdays. Applications received after two P. M., Wednesday evening, cannot be passed on until the following Saturday.

BEREA BANK AND TRUST CO.

Houses and Gardens for Rent.
Call on G. D. Holliday at the Berea Bank and Trust Company.

My Hair is Extra Long

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only hair-food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This shows a spiritual growth, and not a physical one, without any hair."—Mrs. J. H. FIFTH, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Miss Martha Rouse, who has been trimming hats for Mrs. Coddington and Mrs. Jones, returned to her home in Cincinnati, Monday.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SARASAPARILLA PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Lottie Osborne came back to attend the Alumni Meeting, after two years of teaching.

The following officers of the Alumni were elected for the ensuing three years, Hon. E. F. White, president; Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill, vice-president; Ellis Seale, treasurer and secretary; and Mrs. Mollie Dodge, Miss Corwin and Ed Smith as board of censors to arrange for the next re-union. Increased interest is felt by the older members of the Alumni in the affairs of the College and they gave their support to administration in the solutions of the problems now before the College.

Mrs. Charlotte Holbrook of Green Hall, Ky., was one of the commencement visitors and brought an unusually fine display of her weaving for exhibition at the Home-spun Fair, one being a counterpane woven by a very old colonial draft from cotton in Kentucky hand grown, hand spun and hand woven by a lady in Owlsley county.

Mrs. C. A. Creech of Maulden, Ky., was an exhibitor at the Home-spun Fair for the first time.

The Wade exhibit from all of the southern states but two, which was promised for our Home-spun fair did not arrive in time, owing to the absence of Mr. Wade in South Dakota. It will be sent later and a special exhibit will be held.

Mr. J. Thompson Baker, class of 1898, is slowly working back towards Berea. He began his distinguished educational career in Kansas and



J. Thompson Baker.

passed from there to Missouri. He now appears as president of the Frank Hughes College, of Clifton, Tenn.

Mr. C. S. Mason of Cincinnati is spending some weeks in Berea, resting. He has just resigned his place as Secretary of religious work with the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. to accept a position as assistant pastor of the Ninth Street Baptist Church of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Gamble start from Berea Friday morning on their summer vacation. They will first attend the Students' Conference at Danville, where Mr. Gamble will have charge of the music.

Miss Cora Marsh will leave Berea next week to spend her vacation at her home in Wisconsin.

The following people from Berea will attend the Y. M. C. A. Students' Conference at Danville, Ky., beginning Friday of next week: Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, Prof. Raine, H. H. Clark, A. M. Ross, Alfred Meese, Fred Ritter, G. R. Combs, Riley Boggs, H. H. Fellmy, Chas. Flanery, and Lewis Baker.

The following students have been commissioned by the American Sunday School Union to do Sunday school work in the eastern part of Kentucky during the summer months: H. H. Fellmy to Owsley county; A. M. Ross and Everett Kirk, Knott county, Arthur Daffey and Simon Kelley to Knott county, Henry Ingram to Perry County, and Riley Boggs to Clay county.

Miss Raymond will leave Berea and attend Oberlin Commencement, June 18th, from there she will go to Angola, N. Y., where she will spend her vacation.

Frances Schultz, who has been teaching at Tougaloo, Miss., was here for Commencement and will spend the summer at Norwalk, Ohio.

Miss Fenn, of Winsted, Conn., has been spending a week with Miss Welsh, and they will leave Thursday to visit Boston, Washington and other places of interest in the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Rigby leave Thursday for Valparaiso, Ind., where Mr. Rigby will rest and study during the summer.

Among the older members present at the Alumni Meeting were Hon. E. F. White of Indianapolis, Ind., Joseph M. Rogers, Literary Editor of the Philadelphia (Penn.) Enquirer, Rev. W. E. Barton, pastor First Congregational Church, Oak Park, Ill., Ed. Smith, Editor of the Pantagraph, Richmond, Ky., E. S. Fee, only surviving son of John G. Fee, was present as guest of the Alumni Association. Robert Fletcher of the Internal Revenue Service attended the Alumni Reunion. Wallace A. Battle, president of the Okolona Industrial

School, Okolona, gave the principal address at the public meeting of the Alumni. Mr. Battle is doing a great work among the colored people and is receiving the hearty support of the white people of Okolona. He reports a year of hard work and large results.

Office Hours of College Treasurer.

The treasurer is at his office for transaction of business from 9:45 to 11 every morning except Sundays and legal holidays. Do not waste time enquiring about him at other times.

Town Board Meeting.

The Berea Village Board met Tuesday night. It ordered the payment of claims for street repairs amounting to \$117.75.

C. S. Rogers presented a bond as collector of taxes which was accepted. He is to proceed at once with the collection of the 1907 taxes.

The marshal was directed to enforce the law as to gates that open across the sidewalk; also to see that all premises in the corporation are put into sanitary condition. Page three.

Lexington, Ky., June 5.—The division of a \$250,000 estate among heirs in half a dozen different states is involved in a suit brought here. It was brought by George S. Shanklin, executor of the estate of Mrs. Scotia Schenoweth, the Hill Street Methodist church and the trustees, the Mt. Horeb Presbyterian church and its trustees, the Lexington Cemetery company and St. Joseph's hospital, of this city, asking the court to construe the will and determine what the parties whose names appear in the petition are entitled to. The amount given to the parties named is \$143,000. The estate is worth over \$250,000. The heirs reside in Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee and other states.

LEAVES MOUNTED MAN BEHIND.

Old Soldier Runs Away From Policeman and the Workhouse.

Lexington, Ky., June 7.—To escape a workhouse sentence, Frank Tatman, an ex-Confederate soldier, ran a race with a mounted policeman and won. Tatman, who is sixty-five years old, returned last night from the Richmond (Va.) Confederate reunion. He had been drinking, and was arrested and brought before Police Judge Riley. He pleaded so hard for mercy that Judge Riley told him if he would win a race from the mounted policeman he could go free. Tatman ran three blocks with the officer's horse, and won by three feet. He was immediately released. Several hundred people saw the race.

HAD TOO MUCH JEWELRY.

Two Waiters Held As Suspects Because They Had the Goods.

New York, June 8.—Alleged stolen jewelry valued at thousands of dollars was recovered by the police and two waiters, Costa Meras, 30 years old, and Emanuel Cardikes, 22, were arrested as suspects. The police say that when arrested Meras had in his possession a diamond studded jewel case worth at least \$10,000. In a room occupied by Cardikes was found, according to the police, a costly gold-bound hand bag and pawn tickets representing articles of great value. The police believe the goods were stolen from hotels and restaurants.

TRAIN RUNS INTO SWITCH

Two Railroad Employees Perhaps Fatally Hurt in Kentucky Wreck.

Lexington, Ky., June 4.—A passenger train from Beattyville, Lee county, to Beattyville Junction on the Louisville & Atlantic railway, ran into an open switch at Beattyville, striking four box cars. Three loaded freight cars and one end of the depot were demolished. Carl Wheeler, freight clerk, and Engineer Thomas Shaw were perhaps fatally hurt.

A Lynching Was Feared.

Henderson, Ky., June 5.—James Troutman, a negro, aged twelve, who is alleged to have attempted to criminally assault Bettie Willett, aged twelve, a simple-minded girl, at Morganfield, was brought here for safe keeping and placed in jail. There was some excitement at Morganfield and threats were made to lynch the negro. He will be kept in the Henderson jail until the excitement has subsided.

Night Riders at Work.

Henderson, Ky., June 6.—Several dozen tobacco beds near Jordan Springs, Ky., were scraped last night. The plants destroyed would have been sufficient to set out several hundred acres of tobacco. The work is supposed to have been done by "night raiders." A note was left on the fence of Henry Bard, telling him that he must join the association within ten days or take the consequences.

Army Worms Obstruct Traffic.

Hickman, Ky., June 5.—Army worms are so numerous between Campbell, Mo., and Nemours, Ark., that traffic on the St. Louis, Memphis & Southeastern railway has been interfered with. When the car wheels mash them, the track is put in a worse condition than if it had been thoroughly soaped.

Ring Phone No. 10

WHEN YOU WANT

GROCERIES

GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

TO ANY PLACE IN TOWN

Golden Grain Patent Flour.
Best Granulated Sugar.
Best Canned Corn.

AGENT FOR NAVEN LAUNDRY J. B. Richardson



"LOOK for the LABEL"

Turn the inside pocket and look for "KANTBEBEAT," that's a clothing insurance policy. Its a mark of honesty and quality.

When you see "KANTBEBEAT" on a garment you know it is O. K.

Pockets braced inside, collars made right, shoulders built up properly and cloth shrunk before cutting

The makers stand behind every garment branded "KANTBEBEAT."

We claim this clothing is "superior to so-called tailor made."

WE are receiving a full line of SKREEMER SHOES for men at \$4.00; AMERICAN LADY SHOES for ladies at \$3.00 and \$3.50; SECURITY SHOES for boys and girls at prices to please. We invite you to visit us when thinking of that new pair of Oxfords and see our line. Yours respectfully,

HARRIS, RHODUS & CO.

BEREA, KY.

THE WEALTH OF A NATION

Depends on the Thrift of Its People, and the

NATIONAL BANK

Is the Natural and Safe Depository for That Wealth.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

THE

Berea National Bank

S. E. WELCH, President. J. L. GAY, Cashier.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

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To Protect a Mattress.

Stitch together newspapers enough to entirely cover the spring of your bed, and if there are slats make a second paper sheet to put under the springs. It will keep out the dust and is easily replaced.

Sensible Men of Wealth. Prodigious as the Rothschilds were and are, nearly all of them have one trait in common. They will give thousands without a moment's hesitation; they will not be fleeced a penny after half an hour's discussion.

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A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

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A Chicago University professor thinks that "Americans are too blood-thirsty." Move to amend by excusing the word "blood."

Dr. Philpott says there are more good wives than good husbands, but maybe he is only judging by the volume of conversation.

To think of their calling that poor Spanish prince "Alfonso Pio Cristino Eduardo!" The boys will probably call him PI, for short!

If German scientists have really discovered a cure for tuberculosis the rest of the world will applaud their deliberate methods of study.

Grandfather Gould may have thought tennis frivolous beside money-making schemes, but young Jay Gould thinks it is just the racket.

Mark Twain may be expected to have a lot of fun with the Detroit official who has declared that one of his stories is "literary junk."

Henry James says that he has never heard an American woman say "thank you." Poor fellow, what bad company he must have kept in his native land.

"Do something different every day. Get out of bed with a different leg first every morning." Thus Julian Hawthorne, who evidently expects us to remain in bed after the second day.

A South Carolina paper opines that "the tone of a bullfrog is the sweetest note in nature's music." There's no accounting for tastes, as the old woman said when she kissed the cow.

Sir Frederick Treves says that London fogs must be abolished to save the lives of the people. Send for some live Yankees and he will find a method to concentrate them and use them for irrigation.

John L. Sullivan's definition of a mollycoddle—a guy who says "fudge" when he ought to be sending right and left to the jaw—is unnecessarily prolix. A guy who says "fudge," would be sufficient.

The nation is given to understand by the action of the president in waiving a cabinet meeting to jump hurdles that physical exercise is as important toward good citizenship as the exertion of gray matter.

There was quite a mystery about the bridal of Miss Terry, who, in spite of her spinster prefix, is now making happy a third husband. The poet must have had her in mind when he said, "Time cannot wither, nor custom stifle her infinite variety."

Brave as Kuroki is, he cannot fail to see manifold reasons, in America, why he should have the welfare of his own country in mind when he says that he hopes the bonds between the United States and Japan will be strengthened with the passing years.

When a man gambles and doesn't win, and then speculates and loses a few times, his wife is fully persuaded that he does it on purpose to keep her out of that exalted station in life where she would be such a bright and shining ornament. It never occurs to her, says the Nashville American, that she might dazzle a few where she is at.

Tuskegee institute now owns 2,000 acres of land, 83 buildings, dwellings, dormitories, class-rooms, shops and barns, live stock, farm implements, etc., all valued at \$85,000. Besides, it has 22,000 acres of public lands granted by congress, valued at \$135,000, and an endowment fund of \$1,275,000. The institute now has over 1,800 pupils in all its departments, and is growing every year.

In a railway carriage, perched on a cliff overhanging the Severn, near Bridgnorth, England, lives Henry Hudson, a man who has traveled extensively, published more than one novel and written for scientific magazines. He adopted his strange mode of life partly from a love of nature, says an English correspondent. He builds coracles, which he sends to Norway, and has invented socks made of wool, which are being considered by the British military authorities.

Helps and Hindrances to Indians' Advancement

By CARLOS MONTEZUMA.



HOUGH it has taken the government a long time, seemingly, to reach a correct conclusion regarding its reservation policy, it probably is true that it has been for some time clearly advised of its mistakes in the matter. Assuming, therefore, that the system has met with just and lasting condemnation, and is doomed to abolition within as short a time as practicable, there yet are other pitfalls to be avoided pending the important changes that are at hand for the Indians. Particularly here would we call attention to the tenacious adherence by the government officials, charged with direct control of Indian affairs, to the practice of perpetuating by way of public exhibition the scenes, habits and characteristics of early Indian life, emphasizing them as if they were absolute and permanent conditions and traits adapted and peculiar to the Indians, thus presenting a formidable obstacle and hindrance to their absorption into the civilization of the country.

What may be the ultimate purpose or motive, if there be any, on the part of the authorities for so doing we will not endeavor at this time to discover. It seems to us to be a fact, however, that the "loaning" of a large or small assembly of Indians from the reservations as exhibits at expositions, fairs and private enterprises, together with implements, relics and so-called curios, which may or may not have been a part of the paraphernalia of Indian life, do not, and cannot, in any way contribute in the least toward the one purpose only worthy of consideration—viz: the bringing of the Indian into the civilization by which he is surrounded. On the contrary, it seems to us apparent that the practice is contradictory of the declared intention of the government to aid as best it can the complete separation of the Indian from everything pertaining to his former degraded and unprofitable life. So, as men progress step by step to higher things their backs are turned upon the lower planes of existence where they gladly leave all things pertaining thereto. As man in his advancement must take on the cares and responsibilities incident to his progress, so he should be left unencumbered of things belonging to the dead past.

The Indian will have quite enough burdens to carry in the work which lies before him while endeavoring to adapt himself to the better conditions to which civilization invites him without being handicapped with a mass of worthless truck gathered from an unfruitful past. Those who know the Indian as a man are aware of the fact that he has no desire to dwell upon or live over the scenes and incidents of his past existence, but is ready and willing to forget them while preparing himself for the higher and better life that awaits him. Let us, therefore, give him all possible aid in the laudable work of laying off the old and taking on the new.

The Need of Children's Courts

BY DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

Any one who will study the question for years, visit the jails on Sunday afternoons and the courtrooms on Monday, will return with the conviction that the need of the hour is for children's courts and for children's judges who are

really educators. Only a great heart has any right to sit in judgment on a child. Some judges, well equipped for analyzing constitutional questions, viewed in relation to trying a child are nothing but animated butcher-knives. Put a robe on a tomahawk, and let a boy's scalp stand for his wig, and you have this judge glaring down at children, while under his breath he mutters: "I'll show the little devil!" Thomas Arnold of Rugby is the type of man for the bench of a juvenile court. Arnold put his arms around boys like Tom Brown, at Rugby, and turned many an incorrigible into noble and praiseworthy citizen. We all have known at least one or two men whose names are the very synonyms for integrity and financial honor who in boyhood committed a crime which the father made good in secrecy. Had these boys been discovered and brought into some of our city courts they would have been sentenced, publicly branded, put into a reform school, where some of the boys are moral degenerates, and so these judges would have cost society some of its noblest and best citizens.

For the true judge has the vision that distinguishes between the boy who had gone down once in a weak hour and the second boy who is in danger of becoming a habitual transgressor, both of whom should be kept away forever from the State reform school, where are boys who, representing a third class, are moral degenerates. Witness a boy who was recently examined by a family physician because he insisted on trying to kill everything he saw. He was born of a father who was drunk when the infant began its career. It is not enough that the judge of the juvenile court knows the law and knows the facts; he must also have moral vision and skill to read human nature like an open book. He must be above the boy and girl who have transgressed, as a mother is above the babe that she loves, as the surgeon is above the patient for whose life he is struggling, as the teacher is above the truant, and then his sentence will heal, not hurt, will save and not destroy.

The Test of Genuine Religion

By REV. ROBERT S. GORDON.
Milwaukee.

He must unsheathe a sword and cut his way to the throne. He ought to bring every faculty of his soul into line for the great fight. Memory rightly used may become a valiant helper.

In jail awhile ago I saw a tramp who illustrated the use some people make of their memories. When arrested he had a large sack full of all sorts of useless rubbish, salmon cans and pickle bottles. The police had to use force to get the stuff away from him. There are people who have made their memory into a bag in which they carry around grudges and imaginary grievances. That makes a galling load and is the poorest possible luggage. Dig a hole and bury the stuff and erect no monument over it. I saw two sisters reconciled awhile ago who had not spoken to each other for 12 years. They had each held one little thing up so close to their eyes that nothing else could be seen. Forget it.

TAFT'S HIGH HOPES

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS OF THE OHIO MAN.

He is Greatly Admired as Citizen's Jurist and Statesman, But Leading Protectionists Question Whether He is Sufficiently Sound in Their Economic Faith.

Events of an unusual character have conspired to project into the arena of public discussion the aspirations of Hon. William H. Taft for nomination as the Republican candidate for president of the United States. Fully 14 months prior to the assembling of the national convention Mr. Taft comes out in the open as a seeker after this great distinction. With almost equal openness the declaration is made that he is "the administration candidate."

In a recent issue of the Morning Call of Paterson appears a significant letter from one of the foremost citizens of New Jersey, Col. William Barbour, chairman of the executive committee of the American Protective Tariff League, as follows:

"New York, April 29, 1907.—To the Editor of the Call: In last Saturday's Call, under the heading, 'Taft Boom in the State,' you printed an article that would lead the reader to suppose that Secretary Taft was the choice of the Republican party in New Jersey to succeed President Roosevelt.

"Having had the privilege of representing the Sixth district at so many national conventions, may I say for myself, and on behalf of the many friends I have consulted, that when the time comes to nominate the next president, who will undoubtedly be named by the Republican party, the state of New Jersey can select a better protectionist to occupy the White House than Mr. Taft?

"If we are to continue to enjoy the prosperous times to which we are entitled so long as our country is blessed with bountiful crops, the tariff must be let alone, and Mr. Taft must speak out on this great question, as McKinley did and Vice President Fairbanks has, before visiting congressmen can hope to make many friends for Mr. Taft in the great manufacturing state of New Jersey. Very truly yours,

"WILLIAM BARBOUR."

When Col. Barbour thus again raises the question whether Judge Taft is a good enough protectionist to command the support of a great industrial state like New Jersey, it is an evidence that the time has arrived when the Taft candidacy must be taken seriously. Only a few days previous to the publication of the Barbour letter Hon. Theodore E. Burton, representative in congress from Ohio, paid a visit to New Jersey. The object of this visit was clearly revealed in a speech before a New Jersey audience appealing for New Jersey's undivided support of the Taft candidacy. As Col. Barbour has a rather larger interest in New Jersey affairs than the Ohio congressman can possibly have, and at the moment for plain speaking had plainly arrived, it seems both natural and proper that a protest should be filed against the unripe assumption that New Jersey was going to be solid for an Ohio aspirant. Col. Barbour questions whether so doubtful a protectionist as Judge Taft can command the solid support of the New Jersey delegation in next year's Republican national convention. Many protectionists have similar doubts as to the delegations from other states. It is believed that even in Ohio, Mr. Taft's own state, there are many such protectionists.

This opposition to the Taft candidacy is based upon no feeling of ill will toward the man himself. Far from it. Secretary Taft is warmly esteemed and greatly admired for his splendid abilities as jurist and statesman. He is indeed a most lovable sort of a man, albeit a strong fighter and a hard hitter. He fights in the open, and what he says you can depend on. But is he a protectionist?

Mr. Taft's strenuous advocacy of free trade in Philippine products competing with the products of American agriculture stamps him as a devoted friend of the semi-servile and half-savage Filipino, but it does not make him out a protectionist.

Mr. Taft's persistence in the matter of purchasing in foreign markets materials and supplies for the construction of the Panama canal was doubtless actuated by a desire to enforce strict economy in the canal expenditures, but it was a mistaken economy—the economy of those who urge that the right thing to do is to buy everything in the cheapest market, and that a protective tariff that gives the home market to home production and labor is morally wrong.

The congress took issue with Secretary Taft's economic views and ordered him to spend American money in American mills and factories.

Early in the campaign of 1906 Mr. Taft made a speech in Maine in which he pronounced for immediate revision downward of the Dingey tariff. Doubtless he honestly believed it to be true when he said that Republican sentiment demanded tariff revision without delay. But he was mistaken in that belief: mistaken in supposing that the sentiment of the Boston brood of tariff rippers was the sentiment of the whole country. He was speaking in Maine, and Maine was then and now is practically a unit against any disturbance of the tariff. To gratuity lug in his individual opinion that tariff revision was the

pressing need of the hour was, under the circumstances, of questionable propriety. It was not what a good protectionist would have done.

That Col. Barbour in his letter to the Call has voiced the general view of protectionists we think is beyond question. His rank in the world of industry, finance and business, together with his official relation toward the American Protective Tariff League and his many years of conspicuous identification with Republican politics in New Jersey, combine to give his declaration more than ordinary significance. It is well that Secretary Taft's early and frank avowal of his presidential aspirations should be met by an equally early and frank avowal that if he is to stand well with protectionists he must declare himself protectionist in terms of unmistakable certainty. The next nominee of the Republican party for president of the United States is going to be a protectionist. Current developments along the line of concessions and relaxations all point that way. A rebound back to sane and consistent protectionism is certain to occur, and it will be due in 1908.

WHOLE IDEA IS WRONG.

State Department Errs in Effort to Revise Tariff.

When even Democratic newspapers deprecate invasions across the border line which separates the respective powers and functions of the legislative and executive branches of our government, the situation takes on a serious aspect. The new York American has no love for the protective tariff system, but it gravely questions whether that system can or ought to be changed by an edict of the secretary of state without the concurrence of congress. In a well considered and ably written editorial in the American of May 2 the conclusion is reached that

"This method of dealing with a matter of national magnitude is wrong and dangerous. It threatens disturbance to our whole foreign trade."

This presupposes the truth of the reports that in the new dicker with Germany the spirit and intention of the Dingey tariff law have been subverted to an extent that will revolutionize customs methods of appraisement and collection. Unfortunately the supposition turns out to be correct. Our gifted state department has for the time being taken over the authority to revise the tariff schedules downward.

A THREATENING TROPICAL CYCLONE.



A Serious Question.

Referring to the proposed transfer of the tariff making prerogative from the United States congress to the export—and expert—undervaluers of Germany, the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association remarks:

"If the reader will compare the concessions made to Germany with the forecast made by the correspondent of the American Economist he will see that our government has shamelessly yielded to the German demand that not the true value of German exports to this country, but the value placed upon them by the exporters is to be the guide to our customs officials in assessing duties. When did congress give to the president the authority to set aside and absolutely nullify the plain provisions of our tariff schedules?"

The practical repeal of the customs administrative sections of the Dingey law is accomplished if the reported concessions are carried out. Congress has explicitly laid down certain rules for the ascertainment of the values of imports. If the state department sets aside these rules so that German exporters and not United States appraisers may determine such values, are not the power and authority of congress in effect usurped? It is more than possible that this question will be brought up in congress.

Have Kept Things Steady.

"This is no time for stand-patters." The foregoing is one of the recent declarations of George P. Hummer, the Democratic candidate for congress in the Fifth district. This sarcastic reference to Republicans who do not favor repeal of the Dingey bill or any drastic tariff changes, has been repeated from time to time for several past years. These years have been the best this country has ever known. Had it not been for the positions held by the so-called "stand-patters" the changes and experiments proposed six or eight years ago would have been entered upon. There are few Americans who are not now glad that these demands for changes were resisted and prevented. Those who are now asking for changes in policies and conditions are those who did their best to prevent present policies and present conditions—Houghton (Mich.) Gazette.

QUARTERLY REVIEW

Sunday School Lesson for June 23, 1907

Specially Prepared for This Paper

SCRIPTURE READING FOR QUARTER—Psalms 106:1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR QUARTER—When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through rivers, they shall not overflow thee." Isa. 43:2.

Points of Each Lesson.

Lesson 1. Persons—Isaac, Rebekah, Esau, Angels, Jehovah. Places—Beer-sheba, Bethel, Time—Jacob 57 years old. Teachings—God's presence and protection. Progress of Events—The covenant renewed.

Lesson 2. Persons—Rachel, Leah, Leban, the angel, Esau. Places—Haran, Penuel, Hebron. Time—Twenty or 40 years in Haran. Teachings—How to get God's blessing. Progress of Events—Jacob becomes Israel.

Lesson 3. Persons—Isaac, Jacob, Judah, Reuben, etc., Ishmaelites. Places—Hebron, Shechem, Dothan. Time—Joseph 17 years old. Teachings—The evil of envy. Progress of events—Islamites in contact with Egypt.

Lesson 4. Persons—Potiphar, Potiphar's wife, chief butler, chief baker. Places—Tanis or Heliopolis. Time—Thirteen years. Teachings—The strength of purity and fidelity. Progress of Events—Joseph on the way to influence.

Lesson 5. Persons—Pharaoh (Hyksos), chief butler, Asenath. Place—Tunis or Heliopolis. Time—Seven years of plenty, two years of famine. Teachings—Wisdom brings power. Progress of Events—Joseph preserves Egypt.

Lesson 6. Persons—Pharaoh, Jacob, the brothers. Places—Tanis or Heliopolis, Land of Goshen. Time—Joseph 39 years old. Teachings—The joy of forgiveness. Progress of Events—The Israelites go to Egypt.

Lesson 7. Persons—Israelites, overseers, Rameses II. Places—Gosh



MARKING ROWS.

Unique Method Followed by an Ohio Gardener.

The old saying, "More crops grow in crooked than in straight rows," may find favor with some growers, but celery growers get best results from straight rows. Straight rows look more workmanlike and in cultivating, blanching, and harvesting straight celery rows are a necessity. To enable one man to mark out straight rows in the quickest possible way, we stretch two strong cotton lines, which costs us about 25 cents apiece, where the first two rows are to be, say three feet apart.

From a garden drill we remove all the seeding attachments and run the drill wheels over the first line from a to a. Before running back on second line (b to b) we put the stake of line one from a to c. When we ar-

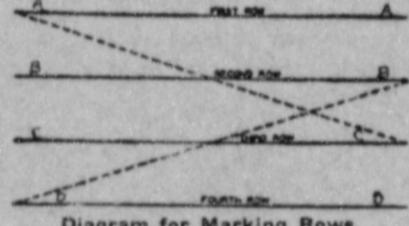


Diagram for Marking Rows.

rive at b, stake of line one is moved from a to c, which puts the line in position for marking the third row. Before running the wheel on the third row from c to c, stake of line two at b is moved to d. When arriving at e, stake at b is moved to d, which puts line two in position for the fourth row, etc.

For long rows, continues the writer in Orange Judd Farmer, we use one measuring stick at each end of the rows and one in the middle. The middle stick is pushed in the ground against the line to prevent the wind from displacing the line. When we plant day after day we do not take up the lines at night, but simply loosen one end to prevent their breaking from shrinkage. The time to wind up the lines would cost far more than they are worth. We can better afford to buy new lines, say every two years.

BLACK LOCUST.

It Supplies the Best-Lasting Post Timber to Be Found.

Black locust is one of the most persistent deciduous trees that we have to reproduce itself from the roots, and hence it is essential that one study this particular variety so as to know the right time to cut it if it is to be killed at the root. Grubbing out the trees and cutting them down at different seasons of the year has been tried. If you want the timber to last long in the ground locust should be cut in August or September, but if you desire to kill the trees they should be cut in July and then in September the stumps should be peeled. The next spring an occasional sprout will show from the roots. These will have to be treated the same as you would weeds to get rid of them. The black locust, says Farmers' Tribune, is one of the best lasting post timbers we have and should be planted out on the prairie farms more than it is, for this one item of post timber. We do not think it will last equal to the osage orange, but it is equal to red cedar and can be produced on ground at a much lower price than we have to pay for posts at the lumber yard.

PRUNE NOW

June is an Excellent Month to Trim the Trees.

It may be all right to advise pruning whenever your knife is sharp, but really the best time is during May and June, for during these months trees make their quickest and most vigorous growth, and the wounds made by pruning will heal quicker now than at any other season of the year. The quicker the wound heals the better for the tree. Many old horticulturists say, prune when the leaves are as big as squirrels' ears. If pruning is done before this time the wound is apt to "bleed," and will not heal so readily. If large limbs are taken off paint the stubs so that they will not dry out and crack open. Here is where many make a blunder, says Indiana Farmer. They leave too much stub in the first place, and it is probably split down one side. Before the wound is healed over this stump is cracked and decay sets in. While you are at it do a good, clean job, and sharp knives and sharp saws will help you do it.

Do Good Work.

A word about spraying. Be particular about it. Do good work. Know what you are going after, and then use the stuff that kills. To do a good job of spraying one must know all about insects and fungus diseases, their habits and then know what remedies to use and when to do the work.

Eating More Fruit.

Speaking of the future possibilities of orchard products an old nurseryman says: "Where a dollar's worth of fruit was consumed ten years ago, ten dollars' worth is wanted now. Unless all signs fail, one hundred dollars' worth will be required in ten years from now."

DO YOU SPRAY?

It's the Only Protection Against Diseases and Insects.

Plant diseases and insects are doing so much damage to the orchards and gardens in Oklahoma that it has become necessary to protect the plants by some artificial means, says a communication from the Oklahoma station. The method of destroying the diseased and wormy fruit and foliage is of great value if persistently carried out. This cannot be done so thoroughly a manner, however, as to destroy all the diseases and insects present, and a few left over and those that will come from neighboring farms will produce a dangerous number next year. The cheapest and most practical method of protecting plants from diseases and insects is spraying. The ideal method is to spray thoroughly and then destroy all diseased fruit, leaves and trash about the orchard and garden. Either method is good when used alone and the value of each is greatly increased when used together.

Spraying solutions are divided into two general classes. Those designed to prevent the attacks of fungus diseases are called fungicides, and those designed to destroy or prevent the attacks of insects are called insecticides.

Fungicides protect the plants by preventing the fungus diseases from gaining a foothold on the plants. The solutions are composed of materials that destroy the germinating spores where it comes in contact with them. The copper and sulphur compounds are the most effective materials used in these solutions. Most of the fungus diseases of plants that can be prevented by spraying reproduce by means of two kinds of spores. One kind of spore is produced in the spring and summer and germinates soon after maturity. If the spore finds lodgment on tender growing parts of the plant and a favorable amount of heat and moisture are present, germination and growth immediately follow. If these spores do not soon germinate, they lose their vitality. This process of germination, growth and fruiting goes on during the spring and summer. Late in the season another kind of spore is produced, which is capable of passing through the winter and germinating the following spring. The germinating spore sends the roots directly into the tissue of the plant unless it is a surface growing fungus, in which case the roots spread over the surface of the plant. If the plants are covered with a good fungicide when the spores germinate the spores will be killed.

"Gran'ma," she whispered, "I'm dying."

Then she fell on the floor, unconscious. Frank, the boy, screamed and looked at his grandmother in horror. The woman bent over the child. The poison had made her very sick. She choked and there was a green stain on her lips. The grandmother, once a nurse and knowing that instant action was necessary, ran for household remedies. As she did so Helen came up the stairs. With her the poison had longer to act. She could scarcely walk. Her face, too, was ashen. And in her eyes was the fear which had come to Marguerite. Death, actually, was not what her perverted fancy had painted it. For moment at the head of the stairs she gazed at the boy and at the aged woman. Then she wavered and silently dropped to the floor. Mrs. Curtis applied antidotes and a doctor was called.

Administering what remedies he had with him, he ran to a telephone and called an ambulance. In this both children were hurried to the hospital. Later Marguerite died, and then her sister followed.

On the leaves were orbicular or oval dead spots one-eighth to one-half inch in diameter.

Perhaps the most important thing in connection with the life history of the fungus is that the vegetative part,



Blight Fungus on Leaves.

or mycelium, infecting these spots of the pods grows through the husk into the seed. Frequently it grows entirely through the pod, forming similar spots on both sides. When the fungus grows into the seed, brown spots may be formed on the surface. In the worst cases half the surface is frequently discolored and the seed adheres to the pod. These areas are much more striking on green colored peans, such as the Market Garden variety, than on the yellowish varieties, such as the Admiral.

Care of Spruce Plantation.

The trees require no cultivation after planting. Their great tolerance enables them to survive the shade of brush and weeds and eventually to overtop them. The greatest enemy of the spruce is fire, which should be carefully excluded from plantations.

Spruce stands should never be severely thinned, as the shallow root system renders the trees liable to be thrown by the wind. This damage is especially great in exposed situations. In case such destructive agencies as insects or fungi appear, specimens, accompanied by an account of the character of the injury, should be sent to the department of agriculture for identification and recommendations for their control.—U. S. Forestry Service.

CURSED WITH SUICIDE MANIA

THAT HAD DRAGGED THEIR FOR BEARS TO DEATH,

Wee Sisters Drink of Deadly Poison—Dozen Previous Attempts Had Proved Futile.

Cleveland, O., June 8.—Helen Curtis, 11, and Marguerite Curtis, 10, tried to commit suicide at noon Friday. This was the last of a series of attempts which they had made at self-destruction. Friday night Marguerite died and soon afterward Helen.

"They had a mania for suicide," said their grandmother, Mrs. Helen Curtis.

The children ate rat poison on a shelf in the cellar of their grandmother's home on Lakota street. They were taken to St. John's hospital unconscious. The doctors worked over them unceasingly for hours. Their grandmother ascribes their desire to die to an "hereditary impulse." She says their mother and their maternal grandmother were similarly afflicted.

In the family now besides the grandmother are her three sons; Frank, brother of the two little girls, and Clarabel, a sister. Frank is 8 and Clarabel 4.

Marguerite and Helen found a can of rat poison on a shelf in the cellar. It seemed an answer to a year-old desire. They knew it was poison; that it had the power to kill. Often they had told their grandmother that they wished to die by their own hands. One of them pulled down the can and opened it. Then they looked at each other.

Frank, coming down the stairway, found Clarabel sitting on the lower step. She was watching her sister with wide, wondering eyes. As Frank stood there, aghast, one of the children drank deep of the poison; the other seized upon the can and followed her sister's example. With a cry of fright Frank sped back to the upper part of the house. By this time his grandmother, coming from the kitchen, had reached the top of the stairs. Before Frank could tell Mrs. Curtis what had happened Marguerite staggered up the stairs. Her face was like chalk. She held small, shaking hand against her breast. In the presence of the death for which she had often wished she was afraid.

"Gran'ma," she whispered, "I'm dying."

Then she fell on the floor, unconscious. Frank, the boy, screamed and looked at his grandmother in horror. The woman bent over the child. The poison had made her very sick. She choked and there was a green stain on her lips. The grandmother, once a nurse and knowing that instant action was necessary, ran for household remedies. As she did so Helen came up the stairs. With her the poison had longer to act. She could scarcely walk. Her face, too, was ashen. And in her eyes was the fear which had come to Marguerite. Death, actually, was not what her perverted fancy had painted it. For moment at the head of the stairs she gazed at the boy and at the aged woman. Then she wavered and silently dropped to the floor. Mrs. Curtis applied antidotes and a doctor was called.

Administering what remedies he had with him, he ran to a telephone and called an ambulance. In this both children were hurried to the hospital. Later Marguerite died, and then her sister followed.

BIG TOURING CAR

Hit By Train and Two People Are Fatally Injured.

Camden, N. J., June 8.—A large touring automobile was struck by a passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad at a crossing near here and the four occupants of the car were thrown out and injured. Two of them, Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, aged 31, and Mrs. Frank Blackmon, aged 29, both of Philadelphia, will die. The other occupants C. E. Henderson, husband of one of the injured women, and H. W. Brommer, of Landingsville, Pa., were but slightly hurt.

The party was traveling to Trenton, N. J., and, it is said, attempted to go over the crossing ahead of the train.

Window Dropped on Girl's Neck.

Waukesha, Wis., June 8.—Emma Frater, daughter of a Mt. Morris township farmer, was the victim of a curious accident. The girl went to schoolhouse early to decorate it before the arrival of the teacher. Finding the door locked she attempted to climb through a window. The block of wood on which she stood slipped and the window dropped down on child's neck, strangling her. Her father, who later drove past the schoolhouse saw the little figure hanging from the window. He ran to her assistance. On nearing the schoolhouse he recognized his daughter's dress and a moment later had his child's dead body in his arms.

Razed by Cyclone.

Bombay, June 8.—A destructive cyclone swept over Kurrach. Several steamers were driven ashore and hardly a building remains unbroken. The casualties have not been reported.

Murdered and Robbed.

Melbourne, Australia, June 8.—Bernard Bauer, member of firm of diamond merchants of this city, was found in his office with a crushed skull, and he died in a few hours. A bag containing \$50,000 worth of gems is missing.

Shot By Burglars.

Ridgewood, N. J., June 8.—When in pursuit of three burglars, Peter Zwa of this place, and Policeman Herman Jevett were shot and badly wounded. The burglars made their escape.

Plenty of Self-Respect.

Mrs. McSwillem—I should think you'd have more self-respect than to drink the way you do.

Mr. McSwillem—Self-rspect, m'

dear? I'm sho full self-rspect, m'

dear, that I enter every shlosh by

back door.—N. Y. Weekly.

Great Reforms.

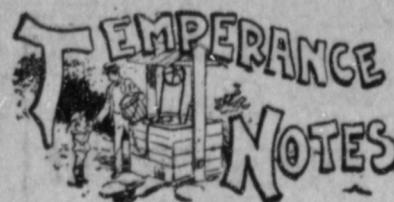
Great reforms are but the spring

tides of evolution—the extra pull of

the celestial upon the great deep of

human possibilities, when earth and

heaven are in conjunction.



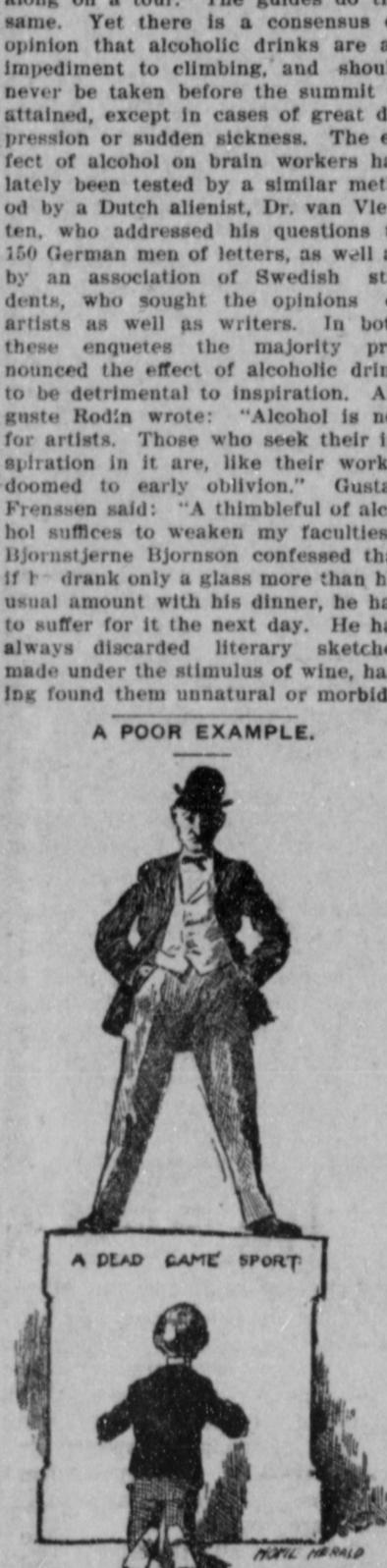
AN IMPEDIMENT TO CLIMBING.

Opinion of Alpine Guides as to Effect of Alcohol.

Is alcohol of use to mountain climbers? At a recent meeting in Berne of the Swiss Alpine club, Dr. Schnyder gave the results of some inquiries he had made. He consulted a number of climbers, and found that 72 per cent. of them always take wine or liquor along on a tour. The guides do the same. Yet there is a consensus of opinion that alcoholic drinks are an impediment to climbing, and should never be taken before the summit is attained, except in cases of great depression or sudden sickness. The effect of alcohol on brain workers has lately been tested by a similar method by a Dutch alienist, Dr. van Vleuten, who addressed his questions to 150 German men of letters, as well as by an association of Swedish students, who sought the opinions of artists as well as writers. In both these enquires the majority pronounced the effect of alcoholic drink to be detrimental to inspiration. Auguste Rodin wrote: "Alcohol is not for artists. Those who seek their inspiration in it are, like their works, doomed to early oblivion." Gustav Frenssen said: "A thimbleful of alcohol suffices to weaken my faculties."

BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSEN confessed that if he drank only a glass more than his usual amount with his dinner, he had to suffer for it the next day. He has always discarded literary sketches made under the stimulus of wine, having found them unnatural or morbid.

A POOR EXAMPLE.



The Boy's Ideals are Often Poisoned by His Early Environment.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.

The Ravages Which Alcohol Is Working in Norway.

The published report of Dr. Lerop, head of the Evreux asylum, and a medical health officer of Norway, has found its way into British papers, and forms a truly terrible study in the ravages of alcohol.

The report shows that the consumption of alcohol in Norway has risen enormously in the last 50 years, with the following results:

The mortality has risen from 22 per cent. to 26 per cent., the majority of deaths resulting from diseases due to alcohol; the number of crimes has increased from 4.6 per thousand to 8.7, the offenses committed being mainly crimes of violence, the majority of which were due to inebriety.

Dr. Lerop states as associate facts the rapidly increasing number of men found unfit for military service; the largely increased number of suicides; the birth rate diminished one-half; and the number of insane quadrupled during this period.

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Holds Saloon Responsible.

"Let America profit by the lesson."

"As a judge I have faced the woes, the trials, the miseries and broken homes of society caused only by the want of a proper solution of this problem of problems.

"Thousands and thousands of homes have been broken up, caused by the traffic in intoxicants.

"I have divorced 4,000 people. I have tried no less than 6,000 children in the past six years.

"This lamentable social condition is traceable in a large degree to the saloon."—Judge Ben E. Lindsay, Denver, Colo.

Refunding.

Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

It Pays to Stay.

When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The First Day of winter term is January 2, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

Berea College

1906-3

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 50 Instructors, 1017 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

THE HOME

Strawberry Preserves.

Many people cook their preserves too long, thus making them dark and over rich, with the flavor of the fruit lost.

Hull the strawberries the night before preserving them, and to a measure of strawberries add from three-fourths to an equal amount of sugar. The little tongs which come in boxes of candy will be found convenient for removing the hulls, doing the work even better than the fingers. Standing in the sugar over night will form all the liquid necessary for pressing.

In the morning pour off the liquid, boil and skim, then put in the berries and boil just twenty minutes after it begins to boil. Seal in dry glasses or jars.

Eggs, Scalloped With Cheese.

Cut six hard-boiled eggs in slices and put in buttered baking-pan in layers, alternating with grated cheese. Cover with a white sauce made by rubbing smooth two tablespoonsfuls of butter and two tablespoonsfuls of flour, mixed with one tablespoonsful of mustard, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Cook flour, butter, and seasoning together, stirring constantly, until smooth, then add one and one-half cups of hot milk stir until boiling and beat smooth. Pour this white sauce over the sliced eggs, cover with buttered bread-crums and bake fifteen minutes.

If cheese is not liked, buttered bread-crums may be used instead.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dinsmore.

Part 3.—Practical Teaching.

6. It is a test of their ability to master the subject. This is one of the most important features of the lesson period and one that will tax the ingenuity of the teacher to the utmost. The greatest care and skill is needed in probing into the minds of young children without causing the little ones to shrink or be frightened into silence. It requires a kind of painless mental surgery that every teacher should strive to master.

7. The pupils must have the teacher's assistance in determining the important parts and of getting each part into its proper relations with the rest. It often requires considerable wisdom to do this. As a rule the teacher should not tell which of two ideas is the more important but he should rather point out the qualities that measure the value of each and let the pupil judge for himself in the light of these qualities.

8. The lesson-period serves to keep the connection between present knowledge and that which has been learned in other lessons. All new knowledge is gained by means of what we have in store and as fast as the new is gathered it must be properly classified, named and placed where it belongs in the storehouse of the mind.

9. It permits the teacher to fire the minds of the pupils with new zeal for what is yet to be learned. This is one of the delights of teaching, to keep pointing to larger fields, greater achievements and vaster possibilities. This can be done with perfect safety and assurance because the farther we climb the broader the view and the more enchanting the vision.

10. It gives time for the assignment of the next lesson and the measure of its amount. This has already received attention and need not here be further discussed.

These are perhaps the principal items to be observed in the lesson-period where the main object of the lesson is the acquisition of knowledge or mental culture. If the aim of the lesson should be the gaining of skill, as in a writing or drawing exercise, or in the committing of forms such as tables or declensions, other features may come in but the above are general enough to suit all cases and should always be kept in mind.

4. Explaining and Impressing.—When in any lesson a difficulty arises that is beyond the comprehension of the pupils it is the duty of the teacher to make it plain to their understanding. In reading there are frequent allusions that the children cannot possibly understand until the thing alluded to is explained. Such expressions as "He was being used a cat's paw," "he threw down the gauntlet," "he has an ax to grind," all refer to stories or customs that are supposed to be well known to everybody. If the teacher has been properly trained he will know the origin of all such allusions and be able to give the explanation. They are a part of the wisdom of the race and children should know them as early as they can grasp them.

Geography, arithmetic, history and grammar team with matter that must be explained before it can be understood and every good teacher is a good explainer. It is one of the essentials of teaching.

The first thing to observe is that the explanation must be within the comprehension of the child. The language must be plain and simple. It must be expressed in short sentences, each containing but one statement, and this must be grasped before the next is given. One point at a time is the rule and let it be made so clear the dullest can understand it.

When a difficult matter has been explained until it is supposed to be understood ask one of the pupils to give it in his own words. If there is any hitch it will appear and assistance can be rendered at just the right place. As early as possible children should be taught to locate and state the difficult things they encounter. When they can do this readily explanations become easy. They should also be taught to use every possible means to solve the difficulties themselves. Gradually the teacher will cease to give information directly but will tell them how or where to find it.

(Continued Next Week.)

If You Are Looking For Bargains You must Not Pass This Store

A nice line of Dry Goods Ladies', Collars, Gloves, etc. at Bargain Prices.

In Men's Goods We have the best line of Dress and Work Shirts, Overalls, Gloves, Suspenders, Underwear, Half-hose, Hats, Collars, Ties, etc.

Also some Extra Values in

Suits

We sell Groceries, Tinware and Queensware and pay top prices for Produce.

Yours for Business,

Mcye's Cash Store, Berea, Ky.

"Facing the Music."

Some authorities say that "facing the music" is a phrase derived from the old mustering militiamen, when every citizen soldier, often greatly embarrassed and fearful of making an unsatisfactory figure in uniform, had to step into his place and face the band and its music. The more probable explanation is found in the theater, where actors, waiting their call in the greenroom, have to be ready to go before the audience and literally "face the music."

Auk's Egg Cracked.

The enormous value attached to the eggs of birds which have become extinct has been recalled by the accident that has befallen the specimen of the great auk, which constitutes one of the treasures of the Scarborough museum. Kept securely guarded in the safe, it was recently placed on public exhibition. By some means or other it has become cracked, and its value has been depreciated by more than £60.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

The battalion went on the cars the 3d, to Resaca, and part of the command remained there, and the balance at Calhoun, as garrison guards, until the 13th of November.

The cold, rainy season had caused us to again hover around our rudely-constructed fireplaces, and we officers were for several days quite busy with our muster-out rolls, as we expected the battalion back the 10th. But that and several days passed and we were anxiously expecting them.

The 13th being Sunday, and the camp appearing unusually dull, I took a walk in the city and called on a good lady that had nursed me so kindly during my illness in September. After partaking of a good dinner, a few of us took a walk about the depot, where hundreds of families were waiting transportation north. General Sherman had decided to make the city of Atlanta strictly a military post, and in September had ordered all families in Atlanta having male representatives in the rebel lines to be sent immediately thru the lines to their friends, and all other non-combatants in Atlanta to be transported north. The large depot buildings were full, and many families had provided themselves rude shelter by stretching up quilts and blankets, tent-fly fashion. Many of these people bore unmistakable evidences of refinement.

Viewed under surrounding circumstances in which they were now placed, more wretched than soldier life, little or no shelter, hovering around small, smoky fires, on which women were trying to cook some fat pork and boil coffee that had been given them by Uncle Sam, crying and fretting children clinging to not overly-clean dress skirts, these southern women certainly did not present an amiable appearance. I could but pity these innocent women and tender children whom the sad circumstances of this useless and foolish rebellion had caused to be houseless and homeless, most of them unwilling immigrants. I could only say, God pity them! and return to my quarters, pondering on the cruelties of war.

Late on the night of the 14th, our pleasant dreams of home were broken by the old familiar cheering of the Eighth returning. The 15th and 16th were busy days with the officers. The evening of the latter the men were paraded and stacked arms. Ordnance, camp and garrison stores were piled inspected, invoiced, and finally turned over to the post inspector, with proper vouchers. We slept as soundly as if no war was devastating our once happy country.

The 17th all the Eighth except Lieutenant Pucket and the veterans marched to the tent of Lieutenant Stansbury, mustering officer U. S. A., and were duly mustered out, the company officers retaining the men's discharge papers until we should reach Louisville, Ky., where we were to receive our pay.

The 18th we bid Pucket and our veteran brothers farewell, and were soon on board the cars for home. We arrived at Nashville and were compelled to remain until morning. The 19th after seeing our baggage safely housed at the Louisville depot, the officers put up at the N— House. Much good feeling was manifested among us, some of the younger officers vieing with each other in conviviality, while a few of us older ones, who made less demonstrations of gayety, felt no less happy at the prospect of soon being once more free from military orders, and at home with our dear wives and other friends that were anxiously expecting our return.

Early the 23rd day of November, 1864, the non-veterans of the Eighth assembled and formed in line our last time, marched to the United States Depository in Louisville, and all, except the officers, whose accountability for government stores had not been settled, received final payment, and the men's discharge papers were by the company officers given them.

Then followed a general farewell hand shaking, with earnest vows of eternal friendship, and we hastened to our respective homes, feeling confident that in a few weeks, or months at most, the cruel war would be over by the complete overthrow of the would-be Southern Confederacy.

(CONCLUDED.)

How to Test Progress in the School.

By Lucy K. Flanery.

I would like to answer from my own practical experience a practical question that is often propounded to the teachers in public schools, "How are you progressing with your school?" Now, there are two important qualifications the teacher should possess. Those of power and culture, that of power being more essential than that of culture, because character is more

important than knowledge. Culture enhances the value of power but it can never become a substitute for it. A high grade of culture and the ability to impart knowledge clearly and concisely were at one time conceded to be the essential qualifications of the teacher, but they are not so regarded now.

They are important factors, but the highest, the greatest qualification of the teacher today is to arouse within the pupil a desire for knowledge and to increase that desire until it becomes the controlling element, the fixed characteristic in the life of the child. Herein lies the false application, some teachers mistake culture for power or motion for progress.

Now, there is such a thing as motion without progress and it can best be demonstrated by the spinning of a top. It starts out lively enough at first but directly it drops into a little rut. And then the top "goes to sleep," as the boys say. Like this: Round and round, round and round,

In the same old rut 'tis always found.

Motion, motion and commotion;

Never a bit of locomotion,

Or promotion, or emotion:

And not any too much devotion.

Now, this school goes at high pressure for about two months out of the six and then suddenly energy and ambition,—the power supply fails and the school "goes to sleep."

Did you ever see a school like that or have one like that? If so, you can claim to have a "top" school not a "tip-top" school, and then there is another school that reminds me of this: Mose says to Sambo, "You black niggah, you, what fab you cross your galuses befo? Haf my time I can't tell if you comin' or gwine in this school." They don't believe that the teacher is inspired; and the study of the lesson is not required; the Institute is not admired; visitors are not desired; the library has been fired; the black-board has been fired; the thought of school makes them all tired.

Did you ever see a school like that or have one like that? If so, be kind enough to tell me if its "comin' or gwine." If you wish to test progress in these schools you have to get out your microscope and find the progress before you can apply the test, and it will take a good one too, for as the Irishman said, "A microscope is a thing to see things with that you can't see." In order to test progress in any school we should apply three general tests: The mental, the physical and progressive test.

The mental test applies to the deportment and equipment of the school. You may put heart and soul into your school, but even heart and soul won't do head work.

It takes brains to run a school "up hill," conquering the mountains of ignorance and prejudice one meets with in teaching a common school. We should hardly expect a carpenter to make much progress in building with such tools as an ax handle and a maul and a cross-cut saw. This would be a poor equipment for a first class carpenter. The live, up-to-date teacher of today to be fully equipped must visit other schools, attend institutes, Chautauquas, take Normal training, get out of the old ruts, and, above all, not be tied to a post. If we allow ourselves to be tied to a post one hundred and twenty days of the school year, even if it is the post of duty—we lose. As you value your fair name and your future reputation, if you are tied to a post, break the halter, jump the fence; go off somewhere and get new ideas, if it is only for the benefit of the community at large. There are various methods by which you may achieve ignominy and defeat. But if you desire to drain to the dregs the fullest cup of contempt and scorn that a fellow creature can pour out for you, attempt to teach the young Americans of the present day without being fully equipped in mind, body and soul for the encounter. I know of a school where when the pupils forget their books they are forced to sit idle and miserable all day as a punishment—unnoticed, uncared for. Now, what think you of that teacher's equipment?

In these days of smokeless powder and horseless carriages, why not bookless schools? Dear old Socrates adopted this method with the Athenians, and, behold how wise and learned they were! I once visited a school where corporal punishment was inflicted if the pupil failed to salute the teacher on entering the room. A teacher can weaken his ability for restraining more important things by enforcing obedience in insignificant, trivial matters. I am happy to say that teacher has retired from the ranks. Her reign is over. William Tell freed Switzerland in refusing to bow to Gessler's cap. A pupil is quick to recognize authority if there be a head with brains before him, but refuses to bow to an empty cap on a pole. Respect begets obedience. Obedience is the proof of love and is the first test of progress in a school, as it promotes order and as order is

Heaven's first law, it should be the schools' first law; for the school is the gateway to Heaven and there can be no progress in disorder. If a boy is unruly, mischievous or even vicious, that is no sign he will defy the teacher's commands. The fact is a boy believes in authority even if he does disregard it. He admires a teacher more who exercises fair, courteous discipline than one who is lax or irregular in government. If done in the right spirit, will make up, shake up, but never break up a school.

It may be claimed that deportment and equipment are not alone tests of progress. No; they are not, but they are tests of the evidences of the conditions of the school, and since there can be no progress where the conditions are bad, these conditions are necessary to progress. Now, the physical test has to do with the attendance; the make-up, not the size of the school but the size of the pupils who attend. Did you ever see a paper of needles of assorted sizes. There are the little one, bright, sharp, with wide, round, open eyes. Then come the larger ones, equally bright and sharp, all ready and willing to do something. You may also find a few good-sized darning needles in the package. But what about the great, big, grown-up knitting needles; and last but not least comes the big-eyed flat bobbin which we are tempted to lay on the shelf and say, "I can find no place for him." But the patient teacher will find a place for him. Teachers need no diagram to explain this application. If your school is made up of "assorted sizes" the signs are good. It stands the test so far. But this is not all of the test. How does your register compare with that of your predecessor in enrollment and attendance? "Well," you say, "they are not any larger, but I am happy to say we are holding our own." Now, that is progress,—merely "holding your own." You may have good attendance, but if your average is not greater than last year you cannot claim to be making progress. A school that merely holds its own has developed a serious case of chills and fever without the fever; it's pulse is feeble; it lacks energy. We are living in a progressive age. If there be no progress in the teacher there is none in the school. This is a logical conclusion whether it be a pedagogical one or not.

A Letter from Taylor P. Gabbard.

Parker, Ariz., May 26.

To the Readers of The Citizen.

Dear Friends:—In the days of yore, many of us trod the sacred aisles of Lincoln Hall and drank together from the same deep and refreshing fountain of knowledge; but now the remorseless waves of life's unrest have borne us far apart.

I left my native hills Monday morning, September 3, 1906, to enter the Civil Service as principal teacher in the Colorado River Training School for Indian boys and girls, at Parker, Yuma county, Arizona, where I arrived Tuesday evening, September 11.

The journey was a continuous scene of interest, varying in elevation from a few feet above sea-level at the Mississippi, to more than eight thousand feet on the crest of the Rockies. Leaving the Santa Fe railroad near Needles, California, the trip contin-

ued for eighty-six miles by boat down the Colorado river. Often row-boats only can be secured; but fortunately our boat was a small stern-wheel freighter, propelled by a gasoline engine.

It is a saying among the people of the south-west that the Colorado never gives up its dead; and when once in it is almost impossible to get out. Flowing as it does thru a desert region, it is a treacherous river of moving sand.

From his position on the bow, the Indian pilot silently surveyed the river and with his hand pointed out our course among the rocks and shifting sand-bars. Sometimes the walls of the canyons rose hundreds of feet and often the river plunged against them, forming dangerous whirlpools in which small boats and barges are sometimes lost.

Flocks of blue heron, wild geese, a great variety of ducks and other water fowl flew about, lighting down upon the low bars behind projecting points and rising into the air again when we came near.

The few valleys along the river are low and narrow flood-plains, bordered by high and barren Mesas, stretching away to the naked mountains.

The Colorado River Indian Reservation is situated in western Arizona and south-eastern California, about one hundred seventy-five miles west of Phoenix and about sixty-five miles south of Needles, California, extending some sixty miles along both sides of the river. It contains three hundred sixty-four thousand acres.

The reservation lies in the midst of a weird and lonely desert, crossed by barren wind-swept ridges with peaks like portentous fingers pointing skyward as if to direct the mind away from the wild waste and desolation around them. It embraces a beautiful and fertile valley which has been built up by, and is only a few feet above the river. Snow never falls and the climate is dry and delightful, except the summer months which are hot. The valley is green with mesquite, willow, cottonwood, ironwood, palo verde, arrow weeds and wild grass; and when viewed from the desert mountains, it is a vision of loveliness.

This valley is the peaceful abode of the Mohave Indians of whom I will tell you in my next letter.

Respectfully,

TAYLOR P. GABBARD.

Inventions Made by Women.

Among the inventions made by women are copper tips for shoes, the baby-carriage, the bread-kneading machine, a self-filling fountain pen, a portable typewriter, a stem-winding watch, the bustle, and three important improvements in the sewing machine.

Two Thousand Year Old Mummy.

A miner who lost his life 2,000 years ago has been taken from a copper mine in Chile recently. Copper oxide had mummified his whole body. The mummy is in a fine state of preservation.

Mexican Children.

The Mexican children are delightfully interesting. Courtesy with them seems to be ingrained. As soon as they can talk they become Chesterfields, while their innate kindness prompts them to many a delicate attention.

REAL ESTATE

Business and Real Estate In Berea

are becoming more desirable every day and desirable building lots for residences and business are advancing in price. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. I have well established businesses and business houses, dwelling and unimproved lots for sale. You will

HARRY ORCHARD CONFESSES TO CHAIN OF AWFUL CRIMES

Slayer of Gov. Steunenberg Takes Stand in Haywood Trial and Relates Bloody Tale —Alleges Miners' Leaders Were Instigators.

VICTIMS MARKED FOR DEATH AT ORCHARD'S HANDS.

FRED BRADLEY, retired mine official, San Francisco; blown half way across street and maimed for life by bomb concealed by Orchard under doortop; also object of poison plot. Motive, revenge.

SHERMAN BELL, adjutant-general of Colorado national guard, Denver; waylaid by Orchard and other assassins who sought his life; escaped. Motive, revenge for activity in putting down strike lawlessness.

JUSTICE GABBERT of Supreme court of Colorado, Denver; bomb placed in his pathway exploded by another man, who was blown to pieces. Motive, decisions against Moyer.

GOV. PEABODY of Colorado, Denver; bomb placed in front of his home to kill him by Orchard failed to explode by accident. Motive, upholding law in strikes.

DAVID MOFFATT, president of First National bank of Denver; Adams and Orchard tracked him with guns, but he escaped. Motive, supposed activity on side of mine owners.

JUDGE GODDARD, Denver. Motive, declared eight-hour bill unconstitutional.

FRANK STEUNENBERG, former governor of Idaho; Caldwell. Blown to pieces by bomb placed at gate of home by Orchard.

INTERESTING POINTS OF ORCHARD'S STORY.

Haywood told me the blowing up of the (Vindicator) mine was a fine piece of work. Moyer gave me \$200 and Haywood paid me \$300 for blowing up the mine.

Haywood and Moyer both told me I could not get too fierce to suit them—to go ahead and blow up everything I could think of—to get some of the soldiers if possible.

Moyer and Pettibone wanted to know if I could not work up some scheme to assassinate Governor Peabody of Colorado.

Haywood thought Steve Adams was the best man for the work. Pettibone gave us some sawed-off shotguns and she is loaded with buckshot. We kept after Peabody for three weeks, when Haywood told me to lay off for awhile.

Haywood, Pettibone and Simpkins then wanted something pulled off at Cripple Creek. We planned to blow up the Independence depot. The depot was wrecked and twelve or fourteen men killed. The next day Pettibone gave me \$300. Adams told me he got \$200.

young child and wife in Ontario, fleeing to British Columbia with Hattie Simpson, the wife of another man, and committing bigamy by marrying a third woman at Cripple Creek.

The defense fought the story with a multiplicity of objections and succeeded in heading off an attempt to tell the story of the murder of Arthur Collins at Telluride and in temporarily shutting out the contents of a telegram received and a telegram sent by Orchard after his arrest. But for the rest the state managed to get in the story intact.

Haywood and his kinsfolk listened quietly to the long recital, and about their first show of wealth was one of amusement when Attorney Richardson began his onslaught and brought out Orchard's domestic crimes.

The courtroom was crowded again Thursday, many of the spectators being women.

Orchard's Story Unshaken.

Boise, Idaho.—Counsel for William D. Haywood continued their attack on the testimony of Harry Orchard at both sessions of the trial Friday, and centered their strongest assault on the events beginning with the explosion in the Vindicator mine and ending with the earlier meetings between the witness and the leaders of the Federation of Miners in Denver. To the extent that traffic with "the other side" in the war of labor and capital in Colorado was discreditable they succeeded in discrediting the witness.

Next came a plot to dynamite Peabody, and Horsley said they made a bomb, but gave the plan up at the suggestion of Haywood, who was in fear that they would all be arrested. He said he and Adams were told to lay off for a time, but meantime Pettibone suggested that they kill Lyte Gregory, of Denver, killing him instantly; confessed that for days he stalked Gov. Peabody about Denver, waiting a chance to kill him; confessed that he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the depot at Independence that instantly killed 14 men, and confessed that, failing in an attempt to poison Fred Bradley, of San Francisco, he blew him and his house up with a bomb of gelatin.

And he has more brutal crimes to tell that will bring his bloody career down to its end at Caldwell, where with a great bomb he killed Gov. Steunenberg. These will come Thursday, for he is to resume the stand when the district court sits again.

Crowd Sickened by Recital.

The story was told to a tense-nerved, rigid crowd that watched with staring eyes for every move and word of the confessing witness; a crowd that was sickened and weary of its disgusting details long before James H. Hawley, pleading illness of himself at three o'clock in the afternoon, secured adjournment for the day.

Orchard retained control of himself almost from the moment he took the stand, and if he suffered much he did not show it. His eyes met those of Haywood several times and the two gazed fixedly at each other.

There were a few preliminaries as to Horsley's birthplace and real name and his first days in the North Idaho country, and then Hawley led him down to the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine. Horsley said that W. F. Davis, later the president of the union of the Western Federation of Miners at Cripple Creek, had command of the mob. He told of the seizure of the train, the theft of the giant powder, the attack upon the mines, and concluding, said: "I lit one of the fuses myself."

Destruction of Vindicator Mine.

Horsley then told of his flight into Montana and of various journeys in the western country until he turned up in Cripple Creek in 1902, went to work in the mines and joined the Western Federation of Miners again. The witness told of the plot to blow up the Vindicator mine. He confessed that after the strike began he went down into the mine "high grading," and there discovered a quantity of powder. He reported this to Davis, and there, he said, began the plot to do violence in the mine. He said the first attempt was a failure because the cage man discovered him and his pal and drew their fire, but later a contrivance was successfully fixed by which a discharged pistol set off a bomb and killed Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck. Five hundred dollars, he said, was the reward for the murderer.

Then came the journey to Denver, where the witness said he met Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and entered

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

CRUSADE IS LED BY AMERICA AMONG HEADSTRONG POWERS.

DELEGATES WILL TAKE ADVANCED

Position in the Discussion and Treatment of the Second Article in Hague Program.

Washington, June 10.—On the eve of the second Hague conference, which assembles next Saturday, the part played by America in bringing about the great international gathering and the nature of instructions under which our delegates are to participate in the congress becomes matters of great interest.

Frequent postponements of the second meeting and prolonged diplomatic wrangles over the subjects to be included in the program under which the conference will be conducted have in a measure obscured the beginnings of the movement for the reassembling of the conference, so that there is not, perhaps, general appreciation of the important part played by the Washington government initiating the movement.

For the fact is that America really caused the invitation to the second Hague conference to be extended to the world, though the document was actually issued later by the Russian government.

The germ of the idea was found in the meeting of the interparliamentary union at St. Louis two years ago. The resolution adopted, all urging an extension of the principle of settling international disputes by arbitration were laid before President Roosevelt, who prepared a note addressed to our principal representatives abroad, directing them to sound the government to which they were accredited as to the desirability of reconvening the international conference at The Hague.

The first order of importance, according to the American view, is the proposal that improvements be made in the provisions of the existing convention relative to a peaceful settlement of international disputes as regards the court of arbitration and the international commission of inquiry.

Instruction of the American delegates on this point are known to be explicit. They are to do everything in their power to influence the conference to enlarge the powers of the permanent Hague tribunal in dealing with arbitration cases; above all, the effort is to be made to bring more business before the tribunal.

American delegates will also take advanced position in the discussion and treatment of the second article in the Hague program, namely, the additions to the laws and customs of war on land. Details of these propositions relate to the opening of hostilities, the rights of neutrals on land, etc. The necessity for making these additions to the rules of war was made plain by the Boer war and the Russo-Japanese war. Certain of our experiences in the Philippine insurrection have also had some influence to support liberal additions to the existing code.

WOMEN AND MEN IN SMASH-UP

Which Causes Death of One and Injury of Ten Others.

New York, June 10.—Running 40 miles an hour along a dark stretch of the ocean parkway near Coney Island, an automobile with seven race-track men aboard struck the back of a Victoria carrying two men and two young women, when all hands were gayly returning to the city after a merry night at the shore.

Under the motor car, which turned a complete somersault, one man was crushed to death and another fatally injured. The remaining five, tossed in all directions, were maimed and cut.

Of the Victoria party every one likewise was hurled into the road and hurt. The women, whose names were kept secret, had to be carried into a near-by house and worked over for an hour before they were revived. They are said to be prominent socially, one being described as the fiancee of Herbert Payne Drinkwater, who engaged the Victoria, and who is a wealthy English mining engineer and a relative of the nobility.

Negro Lynched by Mob.

Rudeville, Miss., June 10.—Charged with having shot and killed Lee Reynolds, a white man, Lee Fox, a negro, was lynched by a mob of about 50 men near Indianapolis. Reynolds was shot as he was leaving a hall, where, it is stated, gambling was in progress. Fox was captured and after confessing was hanged to a near-by tree.

Injured By Cyclone.

Des Moines, Ia., June 10.—A dozen families are homeless, several persons injured and property is damaged to the extent of \$25,000 as a result of a tornado which passed through Pleasant Valley.

Fighting the Plague.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 10.—The government has taken energetic measures to stamp out the bubonic plague and has cabled to New York for large supplies of prophylactic serum. The two persons who succumbed to the disease were negro children.

Said to Have Played the Ponies.

New Orleans, La., June 10.—Mrs. Ada Mears, 25, cashier and bookkeeper of the local agency of the Remington Typewriter Co., has decamped with her husband, and the company's auditor declared her accounts \$2,200 short.

STATE NEWS PICK-UPS

OUSTED BY APPEALS COURT.

Suit Against Governor to Force Pay For Mayaville Militia.

Frankfort, Ky.—The court of appeals affirmed the cases of Gen. Hale vs. Cochran and others, and Cochran vs. Beckham, governor, involving the question of paying the Taylor soldiers for the time they served after Gov. Goebel was assassinated.

The suit asked that the governor be compelled to approve the pay-roll, and that Hale, as adjutant general, be compelled to certify the pay-roll to the governor. The court dismissed the suit against the governor, but says: "When the pay-rolls are certified by the adjutant general in obedience to the judgment we have no doubt that the governor will approve them."

Hale is directed to certify to the pay-rolls, and if the governor should decline to approve them another suit will likely be filed asking that he be compelled to approve them so the Mayaville militia company can draw its pay.

LIFE OF ADVENTURE

Led By Former Kentuckian, Who Is Heard From After Ten Years.

Owensboro, Ky.—The whereabouts of Howard Banford, who disappeared from here ten years ago, has been learned through a letter received by Capt. W. L. Lawson, of Lexington, which was written by Banford at Talcahuano, Chile, March 4, and was four months in reaching its destination. Banford tells of his experiences in the West Indies, in darkest Africa, in the Transvaal during the Boer war, in hunting gold in Australia and ivory in Siberia, of a trip up the Himalayan mountains and such stories as rival the tale of Robinson Crusoe. He is now inspector in chief of traffic and trains on the Chilean Central railroad.

Miners Have Protested.

Lexington, Ky.—In a letter received here from James S. Pate, of Midway, who is in the Pittsburgh coal districts, the information is given out that 26,000 coal miners in that district have threatened to go on a strike if the mine operators adopt a patent steam dump. The miners, through their organizations, have made a protest to the operators against the use of the dump, which does the work of many men.

Deluge in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky.—A waterspout in Eastern Kentucky did great damage. Rowan, Carter, Menifee and Bath counties were deluged. Plowed ground was washed off, small bridges swept away and crops ruined. Triplett, Saltlick and other creeks are high out of their banks.

Poolroom Case Goes Up.

Newport, Ky.—The case of George Huber, who was fined \$10,000 for renting his place for poolroom purposes, was appealed. Attorney Burkamp prayed an appeal from the decision of Judge Berry, of the circuit court, setting aside the verdict and granting a new trial.

Represents Emperor William.

Lexington, Ky.—Dr. Arnold Frank, a representative of Emperor William of Germany, has leased the stock farm of Wm. M. Fields, near here. He will convert the place into a training farm, where horses will be trained and prepared for the use of officers of the German army.

Trial May Be Postponed.

Lexington, Ky.—The trial of B. Fulton French, John Abner and John Smith, charged with the murder of James B. Marcus, may be postponed when called at Breathittville, June 17, as Commonwealth's Attorney James P. Adams is ill of throat trouble.

\$13,134 For An Arm.

Cynthiana, Ky.—A verdict of \$13,134 for the loss of an arm was awarded to John T. Hazelrigg in the federal court here against the Norfolk & Western railroad. He lost his arm when coupling cars for the company.

Killing Her Babe.

London, Ky.—The trial of Mrs. Murphy, widow of Elmer Murphy, resulted in a verdict of life sentence. The woman was indicted for murder, being charged with the killing of her infant child.

Long Service Ends.

Danville, Ky.—Dr. L. H. Blanton, who has been vice president of the Central University of Kentucky for the past 50 years, resigned. Though 74 years of age, he has actively attended to the duties of his office.

In Kenner's Stead.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Beckham appointed Procter K. Malin, of Ashland, as special judge of Greenup circuit court, to serve during the regular term, Judge S. G. Spencer being sick.

Growers Are Desperate.

Mayfield, Ky.—Dismayed by outrages the "night raiders" have perpetrated, tobacco growers are stationing guards nightly at their plant beds. It is estimated that the tobacco crop will be only half the usual size, due to the damage wrought.

Will Try Day.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Beckham appointed James S. Morris, of Frankfort, as special judge of the Wolfe circuit court to try Walter R. Day, formerly republican state treasurer, for obtaining money under false pretenses.

SURROUNDED IS THE DESPERADO

And His Wealth, It Is Claimed, Can Not Save Him From the Gallows.

Fulton, Ky.—With an incentive of \$500 reward, which amount private friends of the Strong family, of this place, have placed in the City National bank, for the arrest, dead or alive, of Wm. Sawyers, the young farmer who murdered Miss Winnie Strong in cold blood several weeks since, the hunted man is pursued and apparently surrounded about three miles from Fulton, and his capture seems but a matter of a few days more.

Almost as desperate as the famous Tracy, Sawyers has time and again slipped through the meshes of carefully laid nets to capture him, but the posse now upon his trail are determined criminal hunters and his escape seems impossible.

Feeling against the murderer has never abated in the least, and if caught Sawyers' considerable wealth will avail him little to escape the gallows.

DESPONDENT STUDENT

Failed in Examinations and It Is Fearing He Ended His Life.

Louisville, Ky.—Despondent because he failed to pass his examinations, J. W. Ramsey, 26, and a fourth-year student at the University of Louisville medical department, has disappeared, and it is feared that he may have committed suicide.

To support his wife while studying he worked as a soda-fountain clerk. Three weeks ago a son was born to them, and the worry of his wife's illness and dwindling finances so preyed upon his mind that he failed in his examinations. The faculty has reconsidered his case, and it has been decided to give him a chance to take the examinations of Kentucky university, within the next few days, and thereby secure his diploma. If he returns in time he will be allowed to take the tests.

RAN A RACE AND WON.

Old Confederate Soldier Gains Liberty By Defeating Mounted Policeman.

Lexington, Ky.—To escape a workhouse sentence, Frank Tatman, 65, an old confederate soldier, ran a race with a mounted policeman and won.

Tatman returned from the confederate reunion in Richmond, Va., and became intoxicated. He was arrested and brought before Police Judge Riley. He pleaded so hard for mercy that Riley told him if he could win a race from a mounted policeman he could go.

Tatman ran three blocks with an officer on a horse and won by three feet, and was released. Several hundred persons saw the race.

Noted Judge Expires.

Danville, Ky.—Reed S. Nichols, county judge of Boyle, master commissioner under Circuit Judge Bell and one of the most prominent politicians in the Eighth congressional district, while in conference with a few intimate friends at the courthouse, dropped dead of acute apoplexy.

Fixes Franchise Values.

Frankfort, Ky.—The state board of valuation fixed the franchise value of the Cumberland Telephone Co. at \$610,000 and the East Tennessee Telephone Co. at \$260,000. The franchises of a number of small companies were also valued.

Brothers Wed Sisters.

Mayfield, Ky.—A double wedding was solemnized at Boone's Fork, when Wiley Bentley, 16, and James Bentley, 18, brothers, schoolboys, were married to Misses Lucretia Isaacs and Mary Isaacs, sisters, 13 and 15, respectively, Rev. Mr. Johnson officiating.

Mangled By a Dog.

Paducah, Ky.—Venice Hendrickson, 10, living near Mayfield, was attacked by a mad shepherd dog and horribly mangled. The bone of the left hip

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNVILLE

June 8.—Rosa Powell and mother are visiting the latter's son at Mt. Vernon this week.—Miss Sarah Johnson of Moores Creek is in Berea visiting her sister, Mrs. Nath Welch. She attended Commencement there.—Aunt Martha Lewis of near this place died Monday last of cancer. She was very old and a good Christian woman.—Miss Lizzie Johnson has been very sick but is now better.—Messrs. Wm. Isaacs and Walter Medlock attended Berea Commencement last Wednesday and report a good time.—Oscar Rader is back from trip to Louisville, Lexington and Corbin.—Misses Jessie Rader, Georgie Akeman, Mollie Johnson, and Dora Medlock visited Miss Lizzie Johnson, Monday evening.—Last Monday was the regular examining day for pensioners at Welchburg. The full board was present with seven applicants for an increase.—Dr. Goodman sold a fine saddle horse to a drummer for \$150.00.—Miss Naoma Akeman visited Miss Mattie Medlock yesterday.—Ray Akeman has returned from Hamilton, O.,—Saturday and Sunday is our regular monthly meeting at the Baptist Church.—Mose Edwards bought Tom Medlock's place and contemplates going into the goods business here.—Tom Medlock bought a house and lot from Wm. Isaacs and Will Moore, June 1st.—Joe Eversole of South Fork called on friends here Friday evening.—Rev. J. N. Culon of Richmond filled his appointment at Flat Lick Saturday and Sunday.—Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Neal visited Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jones Friday evening.—Bob Johnson is back from a drumming trip thru the mountains and West Virginia.

HURLEY.

June 7.—Dr. G. B. Sandlin and brother, Louis, of Oneida, were in this vicinity Saturday, visiting friends and relatives. They also visited their grandfather, Wesley Gabbard of Hooten Creek, who is so very poorly with paralysis.—Maggie Sparks of Waneta is visiting her friend, Sita Angel of this place this week. She will return home Sunday.—Bradley and Nathan Gabbard, George and Amos McCollum were at the Commencement at Berea Wednesday. They report a large crowd and a nice time.—Died, June 3rd, Mrs. Susan J. Johnson, after an illness of nearly two years. She was born September 3rd, 1868. The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Gabbard. She was married to Milton Johnson, October 29th, 1885. To them were born seven children; four girls and three boys. When in girlhood she united with Birch Lick Baptist Church and on removing to Indian Creek placed her membership with the Baptist Church there, of which she was a faithful member. She was a consistent Christian, a kind and loving wife and a good neighbor who was loved and respected by all who knew her. She leaves a husband, seven children, father and mother, and a host of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

The golden gates were opened wide, A gentle voice said, "come," And angels from the other side Welcomed our loved one here.

MIDDLE FORK.

June 7.—Mr. Ben Tussey attended church at Letter Box Wednesday night.—Quite a large crowd of young folks was entertained at Mr. Wes Angel's Sunday.—Robert and Ben Tussey made a flying trip to Livingston Monday.—Rev. Jas. Baker filled his regular appointment at this place Sunday.—There was quite a large crowd in attendance.—Eliza Tussey visited at J. W. Angel's, Wednesday.—Mr. Bill Carpenter of Dango attended church at this place Sunday.—Green Parker bought a fine cow of Bill Leadbeater for \$25.00.—Mrs. Edna Tussey has been on the sick list for several days.—Mr. Isaac Leon says he has got thru planting earlier this year than common.—Mr. Bill Lear of Carico took dinner with his friend, Joe Tussey, Sunday.—There will be an entertainment at Old Union the 26th night of June and pictures shown by magic lantern. Everybody is invited.—Mr. Lige Angel and Delbert Cole have gone into the business.—Miss Demie Cole is visiting her Uncle Joe Tussey this week.—Mr. Joe Tussey has a fine lot of guinea eggs setting.

EVERGREEN.

June 8.—F. C. Jones, Ben Drew, John Jones, Jim Dixon and Green Lake went to Wildie Wednesday with their wagons and brought 1005 bushels of corn.—Born, to James Morris and wife, a fine boy last night.—Mr. Edward M. Jones and Mina Alcorn were quietly married at the home of the bride last Saturday.—Jim Bart Wilson clerked in the grain store

for P. Scott of Climax, Wednesday evening.—Sanford Isaac has gone to Hamilton, O.—Mr. Thomas E. Jones was offered \$45.00 for his mule last Saturday. He offered to take \$47.50.—T. J. Lake was on Little Clover this week and bought a cow of Isabel Drew for \$40.00.—Mr. Job Lake is preparing to go to see his folks in London the last of this week.—There will be a new preacher, Rev. Isaac Claus of Laurel county at Lone Oak the 16th of June. Everybody come out and here him.

OLIN.

June 8.—Hauling staves is an important business in this community.—Quite a large crowd attended church at Blooming Grove, where meetings are being conducted by Rev. George Johnson of Annville.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Medlock of this place will attend church at Annville Sunday next.—Mrs. Susan Gabbard visited her daughter, Mrs. George King, Wednesday.—Mr. Harry Moore, Morgan Simpson, Misses Ida and Rachel King were entertained by Miss Cora King at her home Sunday evening.—Misses Alice Baker and Etta Medlock took dinner with Miss Etta's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore, Sunday.—Miss Ida King is expecting to visit her friends and relatives at Indian Creek, Saturday evening and to return home Sunday afternoon.—Mrs. Sarah Gabbard visited Geo. King's, Thursday evening.—Mr. Morgan Simpson and his sister, Dora, visited Miss Alice Baker, Wednesday evening.—Mrs. Margaret Farmer visited at this place Thursday evening.—We are glad to hear from the new correspondent at Annville.

MADISON COUNTY.

DREYFUS.

June 7.—We are having fine weather and the farmers are very busy with their crops.—Miss Myrtle Clegg has been visiting her uncle, Mr. Wm. Jones and family for several days.—A good crowd from this neighborhood attended Berea Commencement Wednesday.—Mr. M. P. Walton and wife went to Brassfield on last Tuesday.—Miss Mina Jones has not been as well as usual for several days but is somewhat better today.—There is to be a box supper at the Disciples' Church, Saturday night, the proceeds to go for the benefit of the Church.—Mrs. J. Harris of Irvine has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Geo. Hurd of this place.—Mr. Wm. Jones of this place attended the Reece sale of Jackson, yesterday, and purchased a fine lot of boards and shingles.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

BOONE

June 10.—Miss Leonie Smith is visiting relatives at this place.—The little son of Joe Smith is reported to be very ill with measles.—We are having lots of rain and very warm weather at present.—James Lambert is our hustling store-keeper.—One of the cold bloodiest murders occurred near here in which Bright Chasteen is said to have shot and killed a poor and inoffensive Italian, a traveling salesman. He compelled the poor fellow to board a freight train and as he ran towards the train, it is alleged, shot him three times in the back. Chasteen is said to be in hiding somewhere in the hills not far from here.

M. M. LEAVITT.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

TRAVELLERS REST.

June 6.—Weather has been very disagreeable for the past three weeks and high waters have been greater in Little Sturgeon than for several years. Two people were nearly drowned in Little Sturgeon Creek last Saturday. Jess Kidd, who was one of them, would have floated down the stream but John Bicknell saved him. Perry Begley rescued a small girl, who while she was crossing the foot-log fell in the creek.—Mr. Nathan Martin of Leavitt closed church at New Hope Sunday. Pearl Hacker of Moores Creek is our moderator.—Mr. M. V. Barker and Nettie are visiting Berea this week.—J. G. Rowlett, while working his corn Tuesday killed a cow snake 4 ft. 8 in. long.—We hope for some dry weather so that we can get over our corn, for the people are pretty far behind with their crops.—Elder J. B. Rowlett is quite poorly this week. He is not able to do anything this summer.—Nora Rowlett has been very sick for sometime but is better.—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey passed thru here, going to Buck Creek.—Harvey and Brack Price are working at Banford this week.—Mr. Perry Begley went on business to D. G. Wilson's Monday.

A. READER.

OHIO NEWS.

HAMILTON

June 6.—Prices on vegetables are diminishing slowly but advancing on flour and all dry goods.—Several cases of scarlet fever are reported and cases of measles are numerous.—John Reynolds, son of P. M. Reynolds, is visiting in Berea, Ky., and attended Commencement.—J. B. Wooley, who has been working at the C. C. Paper Co., is attending Berea Commencement and visiting home folks at Palma, Ky.—Meredith Gabbard was in Cincinnati Saturday on business.—Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Reynolds and Miss Jennie Wilson have been on the sick list but are convalescing.—Mr. Robt. Young, who moved here a few years ago from California, Ky., is having

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARTERSVILLE

June 10.—The oats will be a failure around here this year. Perhaps the late frost has damaged them.—Wheat looks fine. Gardens are look-

ing well where they have been well cultivated.—A good number from this vicinity attended Berea Commencement last Wednesday.—Strawberries are ripe and sell at 40 cents a gallon. Most other fruit is killed. Just a few apples are on the trees.—The Misses Addie, Dora and Pearl Boan leave today to visit relatives in Still county for a couple of weeks.—Mrs. George Allen and children have returned from Rowland, where she has been visiting her father, Mr. J. C. Napier.—News has come here that Mrs. W. L. Allen of Anderson, Ind., is very low with consumption. She used to live in Cartersville.—Rev. Rash, of Winchester, preached at Fair View June 2nd. He is a good preacher. The members of that church organized a Bible school there, with Mrs. J. A. Arnold as superintendent and Mrs. Belle Henderson, assistant. They will meet at 3 o'clock every Sunday. We hope it will be successful.—Mrs. Fannie Keohler has returned from Texas, and will teach the Wood View School this summer.—Paint Lick people have their new church house about ready and it will be dedicated very soon.—The new dairy at Paint Lick is doing good business and milk cows will be more popular in the future than they have been in the past.

ESTILL COUNTY.

HAPPY TOP.

June 8.—Clarence Coppage of Wilmore, Ky., is here organizing a Sunday school, and holds prayer meetings every Wednesday night.—Mrs. Lydia Logsdon is visiting her daughter in Hamilton, Ohio.—Mr. and Mrs. Merrill McGee are visiting friends and relatives at this place.—Mesdames Miles Marecum and James Harrison of Hamilton, Ohio are visiting here.

Mr. Orger Rice of Happy Top attended Commencement at Berea last Wednesday and reports an enjoyable time.—Mr. Clarence Coppage was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Farthing, Sunday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Richardson were the guests of Miss Talitha Logsdon.—Mrs. Baker Perry visited her daughter, Mrs. Jeff Coleman, Wednesday night.—Miss Talitha Logsdon was the guest of Mrs. Coleman Farthing, Wednesday.

Miss Laura Hale visited Mrs. Fannie Hale, Saturday night last.

WAGERSVILLE.

June 8.—The heavy rain on last Saturday did a great deal of damage to some of the farmers.—Mr. J. P. Richardson had a fine mule die last week.—Mr. Jeff Wagers is on the sick list.—Miss Bess Wagers who has been attending school at Richmond for some time will spend her vacation here.—Mrs. S. M. Warford and children are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Wagers this week.—Mrs. J. E. Broddus died at her home in Doe Creek, last Sunday evening, June 2nd, of pneumonia. Her remains were brought to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Q. Wilson, Monday evening, and taken to the family burying ground at Mr. A. M. Scrivner's, for burial. She leaves a beloved husband, two little sons, a father and mother, four sisters and four brothers and a host of friends to mourn her loss.—Misses Kathryn, Nettie and Fannie Wagers entertained quite a number of friends Sunday. Those present were Misses Ellen and Maude Park, Lena Edwards, Messrs. J. B. Wagers and Willie Wilson.—Misses Nettie and Kate Wagers visited Miss Grace Wagers a few days last week.—R. J. Scrivner and daughter Fannie, are visiting in Richmond and Berea this week.—Misses Nettie and Kathryn Wagers and Maude Park were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Warford, Monday last.—Salesman A. C. Wilson passed thru here Thursday on his way to Drip Rock.

CLAY COUNTY.

SIDELL.

June 8.—Farmers in this vicinity are all hoing corn.—The cold weather of the last few days has stunted crops considerably in this vicinity.—John A. Gibson returned from Frankfort a few days ago, where he had gone for a short visit.—Married, on the 29th inst., Miss Aliza Hornsby, a former student of Berea, to Mr. Ezekiel Hubbard, of Burning Springs; Miss Ollie Hornsby and Beverly Hubbard. Rev. John F. Jones conducted the ceremony.—James Ried, formerly of this place, but now of Manchester, is seriously sick.—Miss Lucy Ried is still on the sick list.

A. READER.

OHIO NEWS.

HAMILTON

June 6.—Prices on vegetables are diminishing slowly but advancing on flour and all dry goods.—Several cases of scarlet fever are reported and cases of measles are numerous.—John Reynolds, son of P. M. Reynolds, is visiting in Berea, Ky., and attended Commencement.—J. B. Wooley, who has been working at the C. C. Paper Co., is attending Berea Commencement and visiting home folks at Palma, Ky.—Meredith Gabbard was in Cincinnati Saturday on business.—Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Reynolds and Miss Jennie Wilson have been on the sick list but are convalescing.—Mr. Robt. Young, who moved here a few years ago from California, Ky., is having

a new dwelling erected on Cleveland avenue.—The A's of the Charles Wesley Sunday School Club of the First M. E. Church gave a banquet Tuesday night in honor of the D's of the same club. This is one of the largest Bible classes in Hamilton, the membership being about 65.—Mrs. Mary E. Fowler, aged sixty-eight years, living with her sons, Charles and James Fowler, was killed by a C. H. & D. freight train Monday afternoon. Mrs. Fowler, it is said, walked off of a bridge across the canal in front of the train.—Albert and Frank Moore, who were in Hamilton during the Winter and Spring, have gone to California.—The girls employed at the C. C. Paper Co., struck this week for higher wages and received an increase of \$1.00 per week. The teamsters, packers, nailers, and truckers received an increase of 60 cents per week. The company has suffered more from strikes during the past month than within the last ten years of its history.—The Hamilton Laundry at No. 2 High street suffered a rather severe loss from fire Sunday afternoon. Fire was discovered in the front part of the laundry originating in a box of clothing. The flames spread to the printing establishment of Brown & Whitaker. Loss to the laundry exceeded over \$800, while the loss to Brown & Whitaker is about \$500, fully covered by insurance.—We were glad to welcome C. B. Moore's letter from Idaho in last week's Citizen. Our best wishes are with him and his family in starting a happy home in the west.

RESISTING NEW LAW.

Roads Doing Business in Minnesota Take Two-Cent Rate to Court.

St. Paul, June 4.—Another suit seeking to annul the new Minnesota two-cent passenger rate law and the commodity freight law has been filed in the federal court against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad.

John J. Carle, Rock Island stockholder, is the plaintiff in the action, which is identical with those begun last week by stockholders of eight other railroads doing interstate business in Minnesota. The hearing on the temporary injunction granted in the Rock Island suit will be held on June 12, at the same time the other cases are heard by Judge Lochren.

ANOTHER REIGN OF TERROR.

Lodz Once More the Scene of Many Secret Murders.

Lodz, June 7.—There has been another reign of terror and violence in this city since June 2. Eleven persons have been killed, including two mill owners, and thirty-seven have been wounded. The workmen have formed a secret vigilance committee, which every night executes one or more bandits or terrorists. The corpses are left in the street, and to the lips of the dead men are pinned pieces of paper setting forth the exact reasons for the execution.

President Put in a Full Day.

Norfolk, Va., June 10.—President Roosevelt was at the Jamestown exposition again today. He delivered two addresses and took part in the celebration of Georgia day. After reviewing the fleet of American and foreign war vessels, he delivered his first address from the grandstand. A military and naval parade followed, after which the president visited the negro exhibit and the Georgia building, where he was given a reception by the women commissioners. He then addressed the National Editorial Association and late in the afternoon returned to Washington.

New Law Being Enforced.

Pittsburg, June 4.—The first arrest made in Pittsburg under the new antebucket shop bill passed by the recent legislature and signed by Governor Stuart Saturday, was made last evening when H. A. Elkins, a broker, alleged to be connected with a New York concern, was locked up. The new law aims to completely abolish bucket shops in Pennsylvania.

Twelve Condemned to Death.

City of Mexico, June 6.—According to telegram received in this city, twelve of the nineteen men condemned to death by court-martial proceedings because of an alleged attempt on the life of President Cabrera of Guatemala will be executed. The dispatch characterizes the condemned men as honorable and innocent victims.

War Feeling High in Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., June 4.—Acting Governor Sanchez of Chihuahua telegraphed President Diaz, offering troops from Chihuahua to protect the national honor or against Guatemala. He says every man in the state is anxious for service. The governors of Guerrero, Jalisco, Tobasco and Morelos have also telegraphed similar messages.

Taken After Six Years.

Chicago, June 8.—Armed with all the necessary documents, Detective Loftus left here last night for Mobile, Ala., to bring Dan Coughlin back to Chicago. Coughlin was indicted here six years ago on a charge of jury bribing, but jumped his bond.

Washington, June 10.—The British ambassador, James Bryce, has left for Chicago, where on next Wednesday he will deliver an address at Urbana before the student body of the University of Illinois.

The second Hague peace conference will assemble next Saturday.

LOOKING INTO IT

Postoffice Inspectors Investigating an Alleged Huge Grafting Conspiracy.

SECRET INQUIRY BEING MADE

From Cincinnati Comes Story of Collusion for Gain Between Certain Railroads and Posts Department.—Man of Payment for Handling Mail.

Cincinnati, June 8.—An investigation of the relations of the railroads and the postoffice department by order of President Roosevelt which has already caused a saving to the government of more than two million dollars, is declared to be now under way, in an article in a local newspaper. The article says:

"Thirty-two postoffice inspectors of the United States the shrewdest in the service of Uncle Sam, are at work on a case of alleged conspiracy of certain of the railroads with the postoffice department of the United States.

"Four of those inspectors were in Cincinnati Thursday. They are not all still here, and in fact none of them may be here at this moment, but they are likely to reappear any day and to be reinforced when they do return. That they held a conference with postoffice inspector in charge, Holmes, at Cincinnati, is also known.

"What railroads are involved in the allegations is not stated. In brief the facts are known, but the evidence is not at hand. The order to investigate is said to have gone out from the White House direct.

"Thus far the search for evidence has not yielded much fruit. It is being conducted with great secrecy, and the least misstep might cause an upheaval to see who was responsible.

"The inquiry has been going on for months, in fact since last December. One postoffice division has charge of the disbursement of \$90,000,000 annually, and enough has been learned in the investigation to save the United States \$2,000,000 a year. The money goes to all the sources of mail receipts, but the alleged conspiracy, from whatever department, is said to have been with certain railroads. It is in connection with the payments for the handling of the mails."

CRITICAL MOMENT

Life of the Russian Dowager Hangs in the Balance.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—The critical moment in the life of the dowager has arrived and Premier Stolypin and the Constitutional Democrats are fighting to save the young parliament. The battle within the cabinet between Stolypin's backers and the reactionaries is proceeding vigorously and each faction is maneuvering for support at Petershof. No decision has been reached, but the latest indications are that the premier is winning. The Constitutional Democrats are bending all their might to secure a majority.

Territorial Big-Bugs Quaking.

Muskogee, I. T., June 10.—A new territory scandal is on the tapas and will develop next week when, it is said, suits charging land frauds will be filed here by an agent of the interior department against many persons prominent in the political life of the two territories. The suits will be filed on the part of the federal government acting for the Creek nation, charging with conspiracy to defraud, a score or more of persons prominent in Muskogee, Tulsa and Wagoner and also against two national banks.

Trial Is in Progress.

San Francisco, June 5